PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,738—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 5 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
1906				
17th Mar.	MACEDONIA...	10512	....	
24th ,,	PENINSULAR.	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL ...	5294	MOOLTAN.....	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7538	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6523
12th ,,	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6899
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron.....	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,630	Etienne.....	19th Apr. ,,
KAREA	4,255	Sellier.....	17th May ,,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz.....	14th Jun, ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SIDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
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(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti.....	15th Mar. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa.....	15th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito.....	17th Mar, 1906.
REGGIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Apr. ,,
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito.....	17th May ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
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BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	12 Mar.	11 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA.....	2170	Tues.	13 Mar.	5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
KOLA.....	1200	Thur.	15 Mar.	10 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA ...	2170	Frid.	16 Mar.	8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Mar, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 27th March, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
16th March, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on applicat on.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, ,,
IMPERATOR...	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND....	G. Matcovich	6046	24th March 1903
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQUEHEM ...	A. Bliaffer	4765	20th ,, ,,
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto ...	5894	7th May ,,
*FILIPPO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicic...	5334	9th June ,,

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE.....	D. Mistorrigo ...	5,095	31st March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

STILL UNSURPASSED

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

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FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
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SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. G. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
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CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.
PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL
ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.
WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS
GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

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ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single Rs.	A. Return Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*320	450	*275
Karachi.....	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Aston Hall	4500	29th Ja	12th Feb	24th Feb	24th Ma direct
A	City of Bombay ...	4500	9th Feb	23rd ,,	7th Mar	27th ,,
A	City of Manchester	9400	20th ,,	1st Mar	11th ,,	20th ,,
B	Newby Hall	7300	26th ,,	12th ,,	24th ,,	30th ,,
B	Benrome Hall ...	7400	14th Mr	23th ,,	9th Apr	15th Apr
A	Trafford Hall.....	5000	23rd ,,	4th Apr	14th ,,	20th ,,
B	Merton Hall	4331	30th ,,	13th ,,	25th ,,	1st May
B	City of Delhi	4634	14th ,,	26th ,,	7th May	14th ,,

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Bhadur, C.I.E., Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hoyle. Apply "G." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
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DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.
THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY
MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THOSE INTERESTED.
PHILLIPS & CO. LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA

ARE now SUPPLYING most of the principal RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES NATIVE STATES, MILLS, SCHOOLS, DISPENSARIES, etc, in Western India, with DRUGS, CHEMICALS and APPARATUS, and invite correspondence on the subject.

TENDERS SUBMITTED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

PHILLIPS, & Co, have just REMOVED their LABORATORY into a NEW BUILDING which has been built expressly for them to meet the demands of their large Manufacturing business. This Laboratory is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances for the proper turning out of

ELEGANT PHARMACEUTICAL Products.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

JOHN BEGG'S
ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES
IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.
,, ,, Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1843-1900.
,, ,, H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

Mofussil orders receive personal and prompt attention.

Can be had in retail from the following firms:—Messrs. MONGINI Bros; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona; LEOPOLD & Co., Apollo Bunder; D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market; BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES; DARA Bros., Bandora near St. Andrew's and at the BANDORA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY WINE AGENCY,
147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7 1/2 per Share, free of Incometax, for the Half year ended 31st December, 1905, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company No. 49-51 Apollo Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY the 22nd day of March, 1906, to shareholders, whose names appear on the Register, on this day, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of SHA PREMJI DEVCHAND, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu inhabitant, deceased, a piece-goods Merchant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay.

HARAKCHAND KHIMJI BADANI, of Bombay, Jain Hindu inhabitant, and a piece-goods Merchant, residing at Old Hunooman Lane aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the Will; ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and six and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 3rd day of March, 1906.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1903.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6-30 P. M., on MONDAY, 12th instant.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	
Bombay G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0	Time.
Poona S. M. R.	arr.	19 45	H. M.
	dep.	19 35	38 35
Hubli "	dep.	14 27	
Bangalore "	arr.	5 35	

UP TRAINS.

Bangalore S. M. R.	dep.	22 30	
Hubli "	dep.	12 50	Time.
Poona G. I. P. R.	arr.	6 20	H. M.
	dep.	7 5	36 20
Bombay "	arr.	10 50	

Single journey through Fares in either direction.
First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0.
Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-6-0.
Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely-at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or vice versa" will be as follows :—

For a First Class Compartment, 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar 15th January, 1906.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time,)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"Where is my Horse"	Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"		150 feet.
"The Custom House Search"		115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"		165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"		210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"		165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"		250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon"		150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"		130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"		700 feet.

PROGRAMME NO. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	160 feet.
"Brazilian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone"	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BACK BAY BATH COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, 20th March, 1906, at 6-0 P.M., to transact the following business ;—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

J. H. COOKE.
Honorary Secretary.

S.S. "TRAFALGAR," ARRIVED 11th March, having been on fire in Karachi, a General average adjustment has become necessary. CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT BILLS of LADING and INVOICES and to sign Bond and pay 20 per cent. deposit to the Undersigned when delivery orders will be granted.

The Vessel will discharge in the Docks and Captain Macfadyen, Surveyor, will attend every morning to assess damages to cargo.

Claims must be submitted before Vessel leaves Port.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, S. S. "TRAFALGAR."

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY to the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

The salary of the appointment is fixed at Rs. 1,500 per mensem rising to Rs. 2,000 by 5 annual increments without Exchange compensation or any other allowances.

Service in this appointment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Indian Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.

Candidates must have received a thorough business training and possess such qualifications as in the opinion of the Commissioners will fit them to relieve the Vice-Chairman of much of the work connected with the administration of the affairs of the Trust and generally assist him in discharging the duties of his Office.

The age of the candidates should not exceed 40 years.

A candidate selected from Home will be provided with a first-class passage to Calcutta.

C. KILLICK,
Actg. Secretary.
The 5th March, 1906.

NOTICE.

ELEPHANT BRAND CEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has recently come to the knowledge of I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd., of 4, Eastcheap, London, that certain dealers in Bombay have been importing PORTLAND CEMENT bearing thereon a representation of an ELEPHANT or ELEPHANTS in imitation of the Trade Mark of I. C. Johnson and Co., Ltd. NOTICE is therefore hereby given that proceedings will be taken against any person or persons who may import or endeavour to import any Portland Cement having thereon any Label or words which may be considered to be an infringement of the Label or Trade Mark or Trade Marks of I. C. Johnson & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. TOWHILL SHARP and Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency of "ELEPHANT BRAND" CEMENT.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1906.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, & Co.,
Solicitors, for I. C. JOHNSON and Co., Ltd.,
30, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOOTS and SHOES—Fresh supply of Leather from Europe and only the best quality used. Latest Shapes and fashions exactly produced. Highest finish and good fit guaranteed.—Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN and Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUMNI MOHOLLA IN RANDER.

HIGH COURT.—O. C. J.
Suit No. 654 of 1900.

Haji Esmail Haji Essac ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Khatizabai, wife of Goolam Hossein Soorti, and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam, the receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the order made in the said suit on the 23rd day of November, 1905, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the time and place hereinafter mentioned the following property :—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th March, 1903, at the said Auction Rooms of the Undersigned at 4-30 p. m.

All that messuage or dwelling house with the out-buildings and yard belonging thereto bearing No A Tika 7 Survey, No. 169, and situate in Dumni Moholla, in Rander, in the Zilla of Surat, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On the north by the said Dumni Moholla on the south by House No. 141 belonging to Mominbu wife of Goolam Madari, on the east by House No. 161 belonging to Mominbu wife of Go lam Madari and on the west by the said Dumni Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Receiver's Attorneys, or to the Undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, THURSDAY, MONDAY, the 12 instant at 11-3 a.m. S. T. the right of collecting fair ground and fooling fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bantora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road, Fish Markets, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road, Fish Market Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fresh and salt-fish sellers, etc. who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or on side under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1906, to 31st March 1907.

For particulars and condition of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE, PARCELS &c. AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, on FRIDAY, the 23 d instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned,

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th March, 1903.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 23 letters.

A copy of the 1903 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for
TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three Lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited.—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the LATEST and BEST PIANO in Bombay? If not go to H. KAPS and Co., 37, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 3 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bass Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4 ; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

REPAIRS of Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. N. Gardener, 14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Bardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per annum, Rs. 12 ; half-yearly, Rs. 7 ; quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette office.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c. Working Factory, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English designs of made to Order.—Chuckla No. 9.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette' Steam Press.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review etc. &c. Apply C C, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of Regular Mail, 3rd Page of the "Pall Mall Gazette" dispatches, containing all the latest information of the previous week, carefully arranged. At my Orders, &c. India, Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. Foreign Subscription 16 or 1 year in Advance Postage.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years.
LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6
Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new.
Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices.
EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in every district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. P. 26.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman furniture such as tables, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, clothes press, cupboards, chest of drawers, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safes, magic lantern with lens gent's dressing cases.

The property of a European gentleman, consisting of silver toast rack, scent bottle, bowls, sweet dish, cream jug, cup, visiting card tray, flask, plated ware, pearl cross, gold brooch, earning bracelet ring, etc.

1 Lot Canvas Ellwood hats, straw hats, Panama Hats etc.
2 Glass door show cases.
On account and at the risk of the mortgagor—
1 Merryweather Steam Fire Engine of 90 lbs boiler pressure in working order.
On account of the concerned—
83 casks China clay.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 French polished office sidecar.
1 jinrickshaw.
1 Doctor's brougham with shelf opposite.
The property of a Lady—
1 rubber-tyred open side brougham, almost new.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 13th Inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs Crawford & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction by order of the concerned at Parsee Bazar Street. Fort, next to Messrs. W. & J. Graham & Co, a large collection of valuable new books bound in Morocco leather and cloth consisting of History of the Nizam in English, Gujrati and Hindoostani, Glympses of India, Bibles, Life and Times of Queen Victoria, History of Freemasonry by Robert Gould, The Durham Light Infantry Representative men of the Bombay Presidency, Famous Paintings of the World, The Life and Reign of Queen Victoria, British, Boer War, Magic City etc.

The books are now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th Inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Bank of Bombay, and above the Telephone Office, in Bank Street, Fort, valuable and hand ome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined velvet, square ebonized piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, dining table, side board, massafo cup-boards mirror almirahs, dressing and wash hand tables, cheval glass, glassware, crockeryware, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc, the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the "Cabins," middle Colaba opposite the Post office, under instructions the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room drawing room, office and bedroom furniture, rich, glassware and crockery ware, plated ware, sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, wind-proof table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, pictures, carpets, rubber-tyred victoria, fast stud Walor mare harness gardenplants etc, the property of Mrs M. POPPLEWELL.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bake House Lane, Fort (2nd floor, above the bakery), at the corner of Forbes Street and opposite Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.'s Auction Rooms, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs cabinets sideboard dumb waiters bedstead, almyrah, marble-topped dressing and wash hand tables, clothes press jardiniers, walnut-wood, semigrand piano by John Broadwood ice-box rich table ornaments, clock, fish bowl, matting flower pots, silk purdahs, standard stove pictures, glassware, crockery ware best plated ware by Reid and Sigston one almost new fire proof Milner's safe on stand &c. the property of W. Tyler Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT TIMBER AND CHARCOAL.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Reay Road, Tank Bunder, in the timber godown of Messrs Sorabji Hormasji and Co., on account of the Insurance Office concerned.—

A quantity of charred and burnt timber and charcoal salved from the fire in the above-named godown.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 26th Inst. at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the effects of the late Ludha Bhawan, consisting of blackwood glass door cupboard, two iron safes, teakwood boxes, clock, silk and cotton wearing apparels, a large lot of copper and brass utensils, pictures, lamps, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 1st day of April, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, the Valuable Messuage or dwelling house and premises known as Bungalow consisting of drawing room, drawing-room, office and bedroom furniture, sweet-toned square piano by Schied mayer the Soehne, best Hooking cane furniture made to order. Persian and Kirzapore carpets, wash-hand stands, seven complete dessert service, dessert coffee cups, glass dishes and cake trays, ice box, freezer filter aluminium cookingpots, drawing room curtains, table and drawing room ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and standing lamps, pictures, palm trees, and other garden plants in pots etc., the property of F. E. HARD CASTLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 12th March, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p. m. Standard Time the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

The materials of buildings street No. 3, 9, 6, 5, French Road.

The materials of buildings street No. 71, 7-8, Gamdevi Road.

The materials of building street No. 1 and 2 and 4, Govalia Tank Road.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th March, 1903.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr H. L. BATLIWALLA' Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904 ..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 820,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS ..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY
to those who desire to combine
INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 35.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION in 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 25 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods, including :—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand,
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON AND SONS,
(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address : "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily 1st thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Rs. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Re. 2.

FOR SALE.
(THE PROPERTY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.)

1st Pair.

BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING 16 hands aged
Do. do. do. do.

2nd pair.

BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING 16 hands aged
Do. do. do. do.

The above will be SOLD in PAIRS, they can be seen and tried at any time and have been regularly used during the Calcutta season and for H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES' visit. They can be spared any time after March 1st.

For any further particulars apply to
MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. E. the Viceroy.

FLAT TO LET.

FURNISHED (PIANO) for 7 months from April, in Queen's Mansions, 2 Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Room, fixed Bath, hot and cold water laid on, electric light fittings, electric fans and electric lift, latest sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 175. Or would let unfurnished for longer period.

C. F. COPPLESTONE,
32, Hornby Road.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1818.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIR

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à là carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,332,260.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.

Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
F. H. SUTTON, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Fairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA, Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Jelombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M,
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER. Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE." (Sd.) Mrs. B.
"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine." (Sd.) D. D. A.

ACORIDINE

AN infallible indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dagrun, 670 tons, Captain A Lunde, sailed on Saturday for Bangkong, with a general cargo.

THE Steamer Macduff, 1881 tons, Captain J Muir, sailed on Saturday for Newport for orders, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kabba, 3,149 tons, Captain F Walker, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Middlesbro, 2nd February with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tolo, 741 tons Captain J Enger, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Bangkok, 21st February, with a cargo of timber.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2570 tons, Captain W S Corran, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1914 tons, Captain T D C Dewing, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein 24th February with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Nav
Juba .....184 Wilson.....B E A Protectorate

In the Stream

H M S Renown .....Commodore Hon H Tyrwhitt...M-of-War
H M S Hermes .....Capt Vaughan Lewes D S O...Flagship
H M S Redbreast .....Lt Comdr W Hose.....Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr W S Bowman.....Royal Navy
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt Comdr Farewell.....R I Marine
H M S Terrible .....Capt Campbell.....Cruiser
H M S Perseus.....Comdr Hill .....Cruise

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Tolo s.....	Enger	Bangkok, Feb 21
10	Kalebia s.....	Walker.....	Middlesbro, Feb 2
	Nuddea s.....	Dowing.....	Moulmein, Feb 24
	Vindobona s	Colat	Trieste Feb 18
11	Delhi s	Andrews	Shanghai Feb 20
	Trafalgar s.....	Crichton	London Jan 30
	Anda s	Telling	Calcutta Feb 28
	Dumra s.....	Seddon.....	Bussrah Mar 4

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Clan Macintyre s...	Weir	Havre, &c
	Africa s.....	Ramage	Persian Gulf
	Okara s.....	Bowman	Dalcutta
	Loodiana s	Hodgson	Jeidah
	Oriental s.....	Lewellin	Aden
	Macduff s.....	Muir	Newcort, &c
	Nurani s	Corran	Calcutta
	Dagrun s	Lunde	Bangkok

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Peninsular, for Aden, &c
„ City of Bombay for Marseilles and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels,	Names.	From
7	Kapurthala	J H Addenbroke	Rangoon
	Perlak	H Stege	Madras
	Tetania	W Rennant	Manilla
	Silesia	L de S'abila	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

8	Khedung	H E Stevens	Rangoon
	Flamingo	J Mackintosh	Colombo
	Toyle	F Johnson	Bombay
	Nairung	J Thomson	Bombay
	Lai Sang	P M B Lake	Hongkong
	Uruta.	D F Love	Bombay
	Venetia	J Jones	Bombay

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	From
6	Pentakota	Rangoon
7	Tara	Negapatam
8	Clan Gordon	Coast

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Mar		
9	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
9	Ayuthia	Bangkok
11	Teesta	Straits
12	E F Ferdinand	Calcutta
12	Tamsenfels	Antwerp
13	Nadir	Bombay
13	Nairung	Calcutta
18	Clan Macleau	Liverpool
19	Tuxwell	London
21	Rabenfels	Antwerp
25	Markaburg	London
25	Umzinto	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, left Liverpool on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 10th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, March, 12,
DUTIES.
Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No 1 Co—Sergt D A Pinder, next for duty Sergt G W Murray,
No 2 Co—Sergt H Royal, next for duty Sergt E W Grennan.
DRILLS.
No 1 Coy—6" B L Gun Drill on Tuesday, and Thursday at Colaba North Fort at 8-45 p m. Parade at the B V A Club at 8-30 p m.
No 2 Coy—Route March Parade at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters at 8-30 p m on Tuesday 13th instant
Dress Drill order, with Arms puttees to be worn.
Arms and accoutrements will be issued from Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
Thursday Company Drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters at 8-30 p m,
E E COY.
The E E Coy will parade at 7 p m Tuesday the 13th instant and proceed to Middle Ground to Man Defence Light Stations.
CORPS PARADE.
The Corps will parade at Sassoon Dock on Saturday the 17th at 5 30 p m, to March into Camp at Colaba.
Dress—Drill order with Arms Puttees to be worn.
A STIFFE, Capt R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.
NOTICE.
A Conversazione and Dance will be held at the Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters on Friday, the 16th instant, at 9-30 p m.
Dress—Mess Dress or Uniform.
Tickets may be obtained at both Head-Quarters and at the B V A Club.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 9.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 90 13-16 = + 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 99 3-4 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan..... 103 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £6 5-16 = do
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 29 5-16 = — 3-8
2 months hence ..... 28 13 16 = — 7-16
Spot in New York..... 63 3-8 = — 7-8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = unchanged
Berlin „ ..... 20·43 1-2 = + 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4·85 1-8 = — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 3 1-2 do = do
6 „ „ ... 3 do = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7-8 do = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7-8 do = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 3-4 do = + 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 3 5-8 do = + 1 8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 150,000.
Extra Council Bill allotments, Bills on Bombay, Rs, 20,000 at Is 4 1-16d
Extra Council Bill allotments, Bills on Madras, Rs 30,000 at Is 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	nil
Gold to Bombay	83,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 March, sellers quiet but steady
METALS—
Tin Plates £9-11-9
WHEAT—Steady
RAPESEED—Quiet
LINSEED—
Linseed Sold 43 1-2 A-M buyers steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-4—3-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 5·92 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3 8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 8,000. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June
5·74 +2	5·76 +2	5·78 +2
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.
5·20 +2	5·82 +2	5·79 +2
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.
5·83 +3	5·83 +2	5·87 +2

Receipts at U S Ports 16,000
Do last year 21,000
Exports to Great Britain 8,000
Do. do Continent 5,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 11·25
Futures, month of March ..... 10·50 — 12 } a
Do. do. July ..... 10·79 — 12 }
a Declined owing to weak cables and to liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 10 13-16
Futures, month of March ..... 10·81 —14
Do, do. July ..... 10·97 —13
Tone at close..... steady

COTTON.
Week's receipts at U. S ports..... 108,000 bales.
„ exports to Great Britain ..... 63,000 „
„ „ Continent ..... 47,000 „
Stock at U S ports ..... 771,000 „
Stock at interior ports ..... 600,000 „

Shipments of goods for the month of February 1906:—

	To Calcutta	To Rangoon	To Madras	To Bombay	To Karachi
Cotton Piece Goods—					
Bleached & White ...	18300 00	3200000	1200000	14600000	6300000 a
Unbleached & Grey..	7400000	1200000	9200000	13700000	4900000 a
Dyed & Colored,	3900000	1100000	800000	4800000	28 0000 a
Printed ...	500.000	20000·0	170·000	3300000	3800000 a
Twists and Yarns—					
Dyed & Bleached	400000	30000	560000	2200·0	50000 b
Unbleached & Grey..	720000	20000	280000	500000	500000 b

Total Shipments of Salt 24000 tons.
Rupees, a yards, b lbs.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 9th March 1906:—

Cotton.....	10,053 bales.
Wheat	5,370 cwts.
Linseed	6,195 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.....	17 do
Gingellyseed	3,797 do
Poppyseed	7 do
Groundnut	909 do
Castorseed	4,223 do
Hide	7,121 do
Myrabollams.....	2,952 do
Cottonseed	4,234 do
Mowrassed	nil
Gram.....	1,789 do
Joowar	767 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Rs. 2,81,349
1231 Bars of Silver
3512 Boxes Mexican dollars
Ex s s Peninsular from London
50 Boxes of Mexican dollars
Ex s s Ichara from Colombo.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales
Imports ..... 9,000 „

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June
5·29 —5	5·71 —5	5·73 —5
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·75 —5	5·77 —5	5·71 —5
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·53 —5	5·53 —5	5·53 —5

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

All markets are closed to-day for the Holi holiday.

DEATH OF MR. MANCHERJI BURJORJI DESAI OF NAOSARI.

A WELL-KNOWN citizen of Naosari, has passed away in the person of Mr. Mancherji B. Desai. The deceased made a mark in the Gaekwad Government by his great ability and political wisdom. At the age of twenty he won his first laurels in a case in which he won for his family a sum of a lac and a half of rupees. He had learnt his elements not in a school-room but in a Suba's Cutchery. Once as a Mahal Kamdar, then as a Superintendent of the Naosari Assessment Works of Samvat 1931, Mr. Mancherji was appreciated by his superiors, notably Sir T. Madhavrao, who offered him the Vahivatdarship of Sidhpur on a pay of Rs. 225. Later on, he was appointed Superintendent of Vlara Jungles whence after two years he voluntarily entered upon the arduous task of fighting the cause of his family against the Gaekwad. It was only a few months before his death, that the Government of Lord Curzon decided almost all the issues in his favour, and Mr. Mancherji thus regained for his family the Jat Khanta Lands, the Inami Village of Kolasna, the British guarantee and a sum of about Rs. 75,000.

Besides an influential Corporator, Mr. Mancherji was most instrumental in carrying out the scheme of Laxman Hall in Naosari. In all important public movements, he was the first figure. He was a great favourite of the Residents of Baroda, from Colonel Biddulph to Colonel Mead. He was enlisted as Daragdar in the Gaekwad's Honours' List, which rank corresponds to the First-class Sirdarship of the British Government. He was also invited by the Royal Society of Arts of London, to be one of its members. Ever since, the foundation of Bazam-e-Bahram of Naosari he acted as its President and contributed much to its present position. His knowledge of Persian and English was ordinary but of Gujerati and Marathi he was a perfect master. He leaves a large circle of family and friends behind him.

Mosquito bites,

and the attacks of other insects can be easily prevented by the use of

CALVERT'S

20 per cent.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and so is powerfully antiseptic, giving too a pleasant freshness to the skin, so much appreciated in hot climates.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder

(15% Carbolic)

offers a safe and simple method of destroying bad odours, and keeping fevers and other infectious diseases away. Ants, other insects and reptiles avoid places where this powder is freely used.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LESLIE-ROGERS—March 7, at Bombay of plague, Nola Thea, the dearly loved eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Leslie-Rogers. Loved and mourned by all.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BREMNER—March 5, at Cuttack, the wife of W S Bremner, of a daughter.
HOGAN—March 1, at Allahabad, the wife of R J Hogan, of a son.
HAWKINS—March 5, at Vellore, North Arcot, the wife of Percy Hawkins, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.
WILSON—February 27, at the Chartered Bank House, Rangoon, the wife of John Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AUGUSTINE-JONES—February 24, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rangoon, by the Rev O J Truitt, Henry Joshua Augustine, L R C P, L R C S (Edin), to Jeanie Jones, of Waenfaur, Carnarvon.
RYLES—FIGGIS—March 4 at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Charles Sydney Ryles (M B C M Edin), of Myoungbia, Upper Burma, to Violet Mabel Figgis, daughter of Henry Wingfield Figgis, Esq, of Rathmines Dublin.

DEATH.

HOGG—March 8, at the General Hospital, Madras, Charles Dupont Hogg, late of the Revenue Board Office, Madras, aged 54 years.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets 6h. 9m. High water, 6·20m., 6·40h. Low water, 0·20m., 0·40h.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. (S. T.)
Wilson Philological Lecture University Library 5-45 p. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—1 Himalayan bear, (Ursus Torquatus) presented by by Mr. H. Stevens from Upper Assam. 1 Sambur deer (Cervus Aristotelis) presented by Mr. H. E. Clayton, I. C. S. Assistant Collector, Thana. 1 Red vented Bulbul (Molpastes Bengalensis) presented by Col. G. C. Hogge, 113th Infantry, and two Indian Wolves (Canis Pallipse) presented by Mr. O. C. G. Hayten.

THEFT OF A SEWING MACHINE, ETC.—On Saturday before Mr. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Coulson charged Ganyaya Kistaya, a Maher, with being concerned in stealing, on the night of the 8th instant, a bundle of clothes, and a "Wheeler and Wilson" sewing machine, collectively valued at Rs. 245, from the possession of Jairam Dewji who worked for Messrs. Badham Pile and Company, as a contractor-tailor, in a house in Tamarind Lane, Fort. From the evidence it appeared that there was an accomplice with the accused in the commission of the offence; that man was still at large. Accused took out the sewing machine valued at Rs. 80; he pledged it to one Daya Kanji in Kika Street for Rs. 10. The stolen clothes were also recovered by the Police. In his statement before the Court the accused admitted that he knew and he machine was stolen property. He was convicted of the offence of assisting in the disposal of stolen property; but, on the application of the Police Officer, a week's remand was granted to enable the police to find out the accomplice, also the antecedents of the accused.

PUNJAB-BENGAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FINAL.

THE Cameronians and Black Watch met each other in the final on Saturday before a large crowd, though, owing to the counter attractions of a gymkhana, there was only a small attendance in the reserved enclosure. The game opened, sensationally the Cameronians rushing right down the field and the inside left scoring within five seconds of the commencement; even play followed, both goals being visited in turns. A shot by the Black Watch centre-forward was saved well, and the Cameronian runs were three times held up by fouls. Toward the close the Cameronian outside right got away, but shot wide with an open goal in front of him: half time arriving with the Cameronians leading by one goal to nil. On resuming play the Black Watch had nearly all the play for the first twenty minutes, the Cameronians only once getting over the half-way line during this period. The Watch right back dropped the ball right into the mouth of goal, but the Cameronians clear, the Watch left wing then get away and getting past the backs send in a shot which goes over, then follow three free kicks to the Black Watch in front of the Cameronian went all well placed, the first went out, they second saved at the expense of a corner, and the third is sent into the net but offside is given. After this the Cameronians transfer the play to the other end, and send in shot which is well cleared, a free kick against the Black Watch is well placed but cleared at the expense of a corner which goes out then the Watch get away on the right wing but are held up for a foul when close to goal. The Cameronians attack and send in a shot which goes out, time arriving with no further score, leave the Cameronians winners of the match and Cups.

In the absence of General Clements, Commanding the Sirhind District, the cup and silver medals for winning team, and the bronze medals to the runners up are presented by Major Maxwell, D. A. A. G. Cheers for the Honorary Secretary and Committee for Major Maxwell and for the two teams, closed the proceedings.

SIR ARTHUR FANSHAWE, Director of the General Post Office, will make a short tour next week in Upper India, reaching Lahore on the 15th instant. He will make over charge to Mr. Stewart Wilson on the 31st instant, and leave Bombay for England on the 14th April.

THE Government at the request of Mr. W. O. Horne, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, have sanctioned the conversion of the Police Station at Lovedale into an outpost of the Ootacamund Town Police Station. The strength of the outpost will remain as at present, i, e., one Head Constable and four Constables.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

THE GREAT DUST PROBLEM.

As the development of the automobile proceeds it is increasingly apparent every day that we live that the roads of this country, as at present constructed, are but little suited to the requirements of the new traffic. It is not as if the motor-car was merely an experiment; it has now developed, and is still developing, at an extraordinary rate into the chief means of inter-communication by road, both for pleasure and business purposes, in this country. It is necessary, therefore, to take a good look ahead and to consider what prospect there may be of ameliorating the road surfaces as we find them at present which, as a general rule, may be described as being in winter in a condition of slush, in the summer covered with dust which the passing vehicle raises into clouds, to the discomfort and even injury of the public at large. Because this has been the condition of things in the past, it is by no means necessary that it should continue for ever; and I therefore desire (in which I am sure I shall be joined by all readers of this page) to cordially support the suggestion that has been made, that the Automobile Club should undertake the entire rebuilding of some considerable portion of one of the main roads leading out of London, with a view to producing a durable and dustless surface which would be of equal benefit to both horse-drawn and self-propelled traffic. Various materials would naturally be tried, other binding material being substituted for the earth now usually employed, which is the main cause of the dust that is raised. When the work became accomplished, road surveyors and Highway Committees from all parts of the country could be invited to witness what had been effected, and stimulus would thereby be given to really scientific road-making.

As has been pointed out by Colonel Crompton, in his interesting lecture at the United Service Institution on the 14th instant, the barbarous manner in which roads are now constructed lies at the root of many of our troubles, a camber or arch of twenty inches being in many cases adopted when Macadam's principle of a four-inch camber is known to be correct. This same authority, moreover, laid down that no stone used in road-making should be larger than could go into a man's mouth, whereas at times one sees pieces of road metal as big as one's fist rolled in with the others. Because roads, use as they have been for many centuries for house traffic, have been constructed in one particular manner, it by no means follows that they should always remain so stereotyped. The new power is quickly and definitely ousting the horse, and it is necessary that the principles of road-making should be altered accordingly. It is not necessary that this should cause any greater expense probably the reverse. In any case, the Automobile Club will earn the thanks both of the motoring world and, even to a greater degree, of the public at large, if by any action of theirs the intolerable dust nuisance is in any material degree abated.

In the past the Automobile Club has been mainly concerned in engineering various trials and tests, most of which, however useful they were in their day, are now no longer necessary. At one time the reliability certificate of the Automobile Club was a valuable point for manufacturers of cars, and the public were greatly guided by it. Now, however, all this has passed away; what buyers and users really look for is efficiency, silence, and reliability, together with wearing quality, and they are quite wideawake enough nowadays to be able to discover these matters themselves without the assistance of any club whatever. The Gordon-Bennett race, now happily defunct, was for a long time the piece de resistance of this institution. It could not be described as being even a matter of sport. I quote a few lines from that admirable paper The Motor. As competition grew fiercer, and the business benefits of winning became more and more appreciated, sport was entirely squeezed out of a position which all along had been untenable. In a trade competition the only sportsmanship that could be demanded is a rigid adherence to the rules. . . . If, therefore, we will concede that such international races as the old Gordon-Bennett, the new grand Prix, and also our own 'Tourist Trophy,' are simply and purely trade affairs, we must be content to exclude any expectation that sporting instincts shall be given any play in them whatever. THE, from a leading article of one of the most widely circulated trade newspapers, is pretty blunt speaking, and if the Automobile Club really desires to benefit users in the same degree that it has (ably enough, it must be admitted) engineered trade contests, which are really advertisements and nothing else, it will turn its attention without delay to the questions of the roads, before which, now that we have at length got the practical motor-car, everything else fades into insignificance. What is the use of having an automobile if the roads are in such a condition that its rational use becomes a serious nuisance to the public.

If there is any one question more than another which is constantly propounded to any motor-car owner it is the all-important one to many people, "What does it cost?" I have for some years been trying to make up my mind on this point. So many matters have to be taken into consideration, especially the question of depreciation; but for a moderate-priced four-seated car, used with a little care and discretion, I do not think that I am far wrong when I suggest that it cannot be done for much under somewhere between fivepence and sixpence a mile, this to include driver

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THE THIRD and FOURTH of a Series of SIX LECTURES on "Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it" being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1905-1906 will be delivered in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, on the undermentioned days commencing at 5-45 P. M.

MONDAY, the 12th instant.—Subject—Classification and General view of Sanskrit.

THURSDAY, the 15th instant.—Subject—Sanskrit its Relation and Character.

LECTURER : Prof. H. M. Bhadkamkar, B. A.

The lectures are open to the Public.

By Order,

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M.A, University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 8th March, 1906.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

WHERE LIES THE TRUTH?

FURTHER batches of correspondence and documents reach us on the subject of the administration of the Congo Free State. One of these emanates from the Federation for the Defence of Belgian Interests Abroad; the other from the Congo Reform Association. Foremost among the Belgian publications is a pamphlet summarising English and American opinions on the Congo State "a compilation of evidence published in newspapers and other journals." Some of this evidence is old and some of it quite new. It is that of recent date which is of most value, for it is only with recent occurrences that the Congo Reform Association interests itself. But the list of witnesses called by the Federation of Defence includes the names of the late Sir H. M. Stanley, of Sir H. H. Johnston, Dr. Guinness, Mr. Consul Pickersgill, Mr. ex-Consul Mohun and many others. Sir Henry Stanley's views were given in 1903, when he told an interviewer that he did not believe in the charges brought against the Congo and did not share the opinions that inspired them. He did not think any other country would have done so much for the darkest part of Africa. "When I consider the limited number of years which have elapsed since the Congo became a State" he added, "I hold that the work which has been accomplished there does great honor to Belgium and I am certain that not one of the countries who are invited by the newspapers to put itself in its place would have been able to do better." And again "I know by experience what a large number of stories are put forward, then refuted, and afterwards resuscitated year after year. These are legends for travellers. Use is made of them with every change of the wind in Africa. Those who relate them are often the prey of climatic influences." Sir Harry Johnston, referring in "The Uganda Protectorate" to the charges of mutilation, asked whether it might not be that many of the mutilated people of whom we hear so much in the northern and eastern part of the Congo Free State are also the surviving results of Arab cruelty!" This much he averred with certainty and with emphasis that from the British frontier, near Fort George to the limit of his journeys into the Mbuba country of the Congo Free State, up and down the Semliki, the natives appeared to be prosperous and happy, they had no fear of the Belgians and with the dwarfs asserted the goodness of the local white men.

There is much more to this effect, but Mr. Morel, the Secretary of the Congo Reform Association, returns to the charge, exclaiming that it has been left to a distinguished Professor at the University of Brussels, an Associate Member of the International Colonial Institute, M. Felician Cattier, to complete in a book, published in Brussels and Paris, the other day, "the exposure of the most colossal iniquity of modern times." M. Cattier says that when he wrote before of the Congo he was still very much in the dark. The report of the Congo Commission of Inquiry has changed his previous doubts into certainties, and, as a patriotic Belgian who desires the annexation of the Congo by Belgium and the substitution for a personal, despotic, secret and uncontrolled regime of an open, decent colonial policy, subject to national and Parliamentary control, he comes forward to-day, "with an indictment so crushing, with revelations so comprehensive and so startling that it seems impossible to believe that King Leopold's personal rule in the Congo can survive this final 'coup de grace.'" Like the touch of a magic wand, writes the Belgian Professor, "the report of the Commission of Inquiry has transformed the nature of the Congo question. If a year ago anyone had asserted a tenth part of the facts which are to-day definitely established, he would have laid himself open to prosecution." The most serious charge M. Cattier brings against the administration is in respect to the disposal of the revenues of the Domaine de la Couronne of which the King is the owner. "The time has come" he says "to pronounce judgment upon the creation of the Sovereign-King. The Commission of Inquiry pronounced a severe one upon it in a diplomatic and brief sentence: 'The labour tax should serve only the needs of the Government.' No better formula could have been devised to condemn the institution of the Domaine de la Couronne, for the revenues of the latter, obtained from the labour tax, are in no way applied to the needs of the Government. It is inadmissible that the Sovereign should divert to his personal needs any portion of the public resources."

Since the foundation of the State, M. Cattier shows that the ordinary budgets of the State only reveal a total deficit of 27,000,000 francs. If the Domaine de la Couronne had not been created he contends that the budgets would have shown a surplus; it would not have been necessary to borrow at onerous figures; important improvements might have been introduced into the administration; taxation might have been applied with humanity. His argument is that it is a fundamental error to contend that the finances of a colony shall not be expended in its exclusive interest and with the object of developing it. Even if the revenues of the Domaine de la Couronne had been obtained "without abuse and without crime, the Sovereign-King had no right to use them on sumptuous works in Belgium. Our country is rich enough to support the expense of constructing those it thinks requisite." Many times when reforms were demanded, the Congo State, while recognising them as necessary, invoked its poverty not to carry them out. Its budget closed with deficits when the millions which belonged to it were being "squandered in Belgium on fine buildings, in purchasing consciences, in questionable and obscure transactions. Belgium would commit a grave fault if she accepted, or retained, the gifts of the Domaine de la Couronne." It is fortunate for the Congo Reform Association that these allegations are made by a Belgian and not by an Englishman who might not be considered as wholly disinterested. Simultaneously with the book of M. Cattier comes a petition from Dr. Grattan Guinness, whose views on other matters the Congo Association quotes for its own justification on behalf of the Balolo Mission. His "complaint with regard to the A. B. I. R. Company and to the Congo Free State, as far as Bagandanga and Baringa stations are concerned, is that they are informed their tenure of land is quite precarious; that they are guests of the company pure and simple, and are tolerated at its good pleasure. This position is an exceedingly invidious and delicate one for their mission, and is entirely contrary to the letter and spirit of Article II. of the Anglo-Congo Convention." The Manager of the A. B. I. R. suggests that Dr. Guinness has deliberately confused the issues of his case, and points out that in the case of the Baringa Mission, its establishment was permitted on the strict understanding that no commercial, but only philanthropic, ends were to be served there. In reply, Dr. Guinness specifically states :—That the Mission never has attempted any kind of commercial transactions. It is urged that the A. B. I. R. Company contravene the general Act of Berlin of 1885 in presuming to forbid commercial transactions to any one. That the mission has been deliberately restricted with regard to food, and that the A.B.I.R. had no right to forbid the purchase of food for other mission stations. Finally, Dr. Guinness asserts that the A. B. I. R. aim at keeping missionaries out of the Congo, and penalise natives for supplying them with food; because missionaries are independent witnesses of truth, and as such, a danger to the Congo Administration. And so we have renewed charges of maladministration from authorities whom the Defence Association regarded as its own friends and who now demand further inquiries and investigation.

AUSTRALIAN FLORA EXPLOITED.

MR. JOHN PLUMMER of Sydney has communicated to the "Journal of the Society of Arts" many facts to the credit of the vegetable world of Australia. Economic botanists are energetically doing a work there that we hope our Agricultural department will soon accomplish for the Bombay Presidency, i.e. experimenting on the indigenous vegetable products of the country and drawing attention to their value in the industrial arts. The evidence given by Mr. B. T. Baker, F. L. S. the head of the Sydney Technological Museum before a Royal Commission on the condition of the western lands of New South Wales was of considerable interest. Oils, dyes, perfumes, resins, gums, vegetable extracts and tanning materials were produced by him from an immense variety of trees and shrubs. The Eucalyptus of the different species yields an oil that is invaluable for many purposes, not the least being the power of destroying the most modern and mischievous of bacteria. For medicinal purposes eucalyptus oil has firmly established its reputation. The richest of all the Australian oils is got from the mountain ash, and that tree flourishes in three of the Australian provinces and in Tasmania as well. Myrticolorin, a new dyeing material, has been extracted from the leaves of the red stringy bark, from which oil is also got. The new dye competes successfully with quercitrin, a product of the American oak. English and German manufacturers have been afforded an opportunity of testing the merits of myrticolorin, and the former were well content with the results, dyed some cloth, and sent it out to Australia to illustrate the excellence and beauty of the dye. Camphor, as good as any on the market, is got from the Cinnamomum oliveri; otto of roses, ionone and cinnamum perfumes, peppermint and cajeput oils, are yielded by other wild things: extract geranial, which is a source of profit in India and Bulgaria can be got in Australia with greater ease, five or six different trees afford yellow dyes, red ones are got from as many others, brown is given off by no less than six flora, purple by one, green from another and black from one of the stringy barks. These by no means exhaust the list of dyes. For oils they go in Australia to the sassafras, to a myrtle, the tea-tree, peppermint, laurel, dogwood, sandfly bush and every kind of eucalyptus. Resin comes from all the pines, from a pinkwood, the oak turpentine tree, the grass-tree and cheesewood. Gums from all the acacias and other native trees, and the wattle gum is commercially useful in making mucilage, in cotton printing and in whatever direction gum arabic is used. Then there are the vegetable extracts, of value in medicine, and tanning barks, in which no other country can beat Australia. The bark of all the wattles, and they are legion, is one of the best for this purpose, and as these trees grow profusely everywhere the supply should never fail. There are many other trees that afford excellent tanning bark, in quantities sufficient for the wants of the Commonwealth.

THE POPULARITY OF CLARET.

PERIODICALLY the "Lancet" stretches itself, shakes off the shackles of long Latin names and the world is startled by some wonderful revelation. Once it was the number of germs on the end of a pencil, now it is directing its attention to nothing more harmless than claret, which is held up as an ideal temperate alcoholic beverage. Above all things such a campaign must be economically sound. The objection which at once arises is that good claret is too expensive, even apart from duty, ever to become a popular substitute for spirits and beer, and that it is better to take pure spirits and beer than bad claret. The objection is sound enough, but the "Lancet" replies that Bordeaux wines were never cheaper, more abundant—which would seem to be more or less the same thing—or purer than they are at the present time, and it further contends that the greater part of the claret sold in England to-day is a sound natural wine. Perhaps the "Lancet" has not tasted the bottle of claret given in with a dinner in many a Soho restaurant, but samples bought indiscriminately from grocers and wine merchants at prices ranging from a shilling to three shillings a bottle have pleased the taster of the Strand so much that he has pinned his faith to the shilling variety. But even then claret would work out at nearly twice the price of beer. As it is nearly twice the alcoholic strength of beer, the "Lancet" would appear to be in a humourous mood when recommending it as a temperate alcoholic drink which should oust beer from the market. The idea is that claret is a slower stimulant than either spirits or beer, but we fear it would avail nothing to the man before the magistrate if he pleaded that claret stimulated him so slowly that its effect only became apparent during the walk home. The journal thinks its slow action may be one of the reasons for the decline of claret in popularity, and quotes the ancient dictum that "you can't get no forrader on it." More probably it is due to the fact that the growing public that can afford to drink light wines has not acquired the taste for them. Perhaps a majority of people make their first acquaintance with wine at hotels and restaurants, and it is not encouraging. The man who would be content with a paltry seventy or one hundred per cent profit on spirits must have one hundred and fifty or two hundred per cent on wine. Perhaps he thinks that anyone who can afford, permanently or temporarily, to order wine at all is fair game. Even then the restaurant claret is usually bad. In addition to all of which there is the solemn fact that the Englishman likes his beer and, provided he continues to get it, will content himself with agreeing with the "Lancet"—in theory.

THE Prince while at Gwalior had most successful shikar, bagging six tigers and three panthers, besides other game.

FAMINE returns show a certain increase in some of the worst affected districts, but fodder is now less scarce.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. A. R. BROWNS, R. E., officiating Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Secretary to the Railway Board.

THE offer of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the Parsee General Hospital Fund, is from Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit.

MAJOR-GENERAL DUFF will proceed to Karachi to convey to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Commander-in-Chief's farewell on behalf of the Army in India.

SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL, Home Member of Council, will proceed to Madras from Calcutta on the 30th instant, and reach Simla about the 12th April.

THE Ladies Elliot, accompanied by the Hon A Strutt, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, leave for the Deh ra evening. While the Viceroy and Lady Minto will leave Calcutta on Wednesday next for Daltonganj, returning on 18th instant.

THE Simla summer races have been fixed for the 29th and 31st May and the 2nd June. The annual horse and dog show will be on the 9th June, and the Beresford polo tournament will begin on the 11th June.

LORD CURZON has been elected an honorary member of the Bengal Asiatic Society. Lieutenant-Colonel Phillott has been appointed Honorary Secretary to the Society in place of Mr. J. Macfarlane.

THE Government have passed orders sanctioning the proposals of Lieutenant-Colonel W. O'Hara, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Prisons, regarding the abolition of the District Jail, Nellore, on the 1st January 1907, provisionally, on the supposition that the construction of the additional cells to accommodate 100 prisoners in the Central Jail, Bellary, will be completed by the end of this year.

NEWS has been received that General Thulan Husain, Commander-in-Chief at Asmar, died at Jellalabad after a short illness. This was the officer who was degraded by the Amir last month, and who was reported to have been blown from the muzzle of a gun. He was in ill-health at the time of the Amir's arrival, and his public degradation with the forfeiture of his property doubtless hastened his death.

THE Shape who has been sent by the Lhassa Council to interview the Government of India is a man of high rank, and is said to be kind of Chief Justice in his own country. He is attended, says the "Pioneer" by a suitable retinue, and, whatever his Mission may be, he is not likely to sink any of his pretensions to dignity when he reaches Calcutta. Surprise was expressed when the Tashi Lama visited India few weeks ago; but it is almost as surprising to find a Lhassa official making the journey. Tibetan politics are hidden from us by an impenetrable veil, but it would seem that something out of the ordinary must have occurred at the capital to induce the Council to send one of their number to Calcutta. As his mission is revealed, we may learn what the position now is at Lhassa, and whether news has been received there of China's intention to convert Tibet into an ordinary Province of the Empire, doubtless with a Viceroy and a strong military garrison.

THE Army Council has directed the attention of General Officers Commanding-in-Chief to an extract from a circular of the French Minister of War, authorising the attachment of regimental lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains to arms of the service other than their own, for a period of nine months, with the object of thorough instruction in the duties, interior economy, and manœuvres of other arms. In the British Army, such attachment had hitherto been confined to Staff officers; but, provided that no expense to the State be incurred thereby, the Army Council intimate that they have no objection to regimental officers being attached for instruction to other arms than their own, within the command to which they belong, for short periods at their discretion, as the generals commanding may judge expedient. The Council add the suggestion that it will probably be sufficient to limit the period of attachment to three months or less.

THE following Indian Army Order is issued :—The Prince of Wales was graciously pleased to desire that a pension should be granted to the heir of the late Dafadar Dilawar Khan, 21st Cavalry Frontier Force, who was drowned in the Landai river near Peshawar on the 19th January 1906, in an attempt to assist Lieutenant Robertson of the same regiment who had been swept away by the current. The Commander-in-Chief has now much pleasure in announcing that the Government of India have, in accordance with His Royal Highness's wishes, sanctioned a grant of an extraordinary pension to the widow of the late Dafadar under the provisions of Article 1045, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, in recognition of the gallantry displayed by her husband on the occasion in question.

THE CAPITAL OF THE SOUDAN.

IF my memory serves me right, it was Oliver Wendell Holmes who, on my first visit to America more years ago than I care to think of, told me that when I visited Washington I should find it a city of magnificent distances. The phrase came back to my mind, writes Mr. Edward Dicey to the "Daily Telegraph" when, from the roof of the house where I am staying as a guest, I looked down upon the capital of the Soudan. No words could better describe the city as seen from a bird's-eye point of view. The distances are indeed magnificent. The city may be, and probably will be, before long entitled to the same epithet. But, for the time being, it is only its dimensions that are marvellous. The ground plan of Khartoum forms, roughly speaking, an equilateral triangle, the base being the Nile proper, the sides being the Blue Nile to the East, the White Nile to the West, and the apex being the point of junction of the White and Blue Niles, the site of the palace in which the Governors of the Soudan held their abodes during the era of Egyptian rule, and in which Gordon met his death. There is no question that the position of this triangle renders it, both on strategical and commercial grounds, the necessary metropolis of the Soudan State, no matter who may be its rulers. There can, I think, be no doubt that of the Soudan remains under British rule. Khartoum will be the headquarters of Soudanese trade and industry, and, if so, the vacant spaces, which at present are only dotted over with half-finished irregular buildings at intervals will be covered by continuous rows of private houses, business premises, and stores, while the bare sand tracks which are marked in the map as avenues, streets, and squares will exist on solid ground, instead of upon paper. I write of the city as I see it, not as I expect it will present itself to the eyes of future visitors before the world has grown materially older.

It is difficult to entertain feelings of gratitude for benefits conferred with no intention of promoting the welfare of its recipients. Otherwise the inhabitants of Khartoum ought to be grateful to the Mahdi for the clean sweep he made of the old city. What his motive may have been in so doing is open to question. The orthodox theory is that Gordon, even when dead, inspired such respect and fear amidst the Soudanese as to render the obliteration of anything which kept his memory alive an act of State policy. I doubt myself the truth of this theory. According to a characteristic Arabic proverb a live dog is better than a dead lion; and I am inclined to distrust the extent of Gordon's personal influence with the Soudanese while alive. I am still less inclined to believe in the influence of his name amongst the Soudanese when he was dead. Another Arabic proverb, "Dance before the monkey so long as he rides on horseback" describes the attitude of the Oriental mind towards all Governments and all rulers, be they good or be they bad.

My own opinion is that the Mahdi determined to blot out every vestige of Khartoum, partly to gratify the passionate vindictiveness of the Dervishes against Gordon, who had ruined their trade as slavedealers, and still more from the half-barbaric love of destruction for destruction's sake, so prevalent in all semi-civilised nations animated by fanatic zeal. However this may be, it is certain that the Mahdi fulfilled his purpose of destroying any vestige of the city associated indelibly with an heroic life and a still more heroic death. Even the quays of old Khartoum were pulled down and carried off to Omdurman, to be employed in the construction of the new capital. Thus when the British forces regained possession of Khartoum the old city was in a clean state. Almost the first act of Lord Kitchener, as an administrator, was to have a plan drawn out upon which the Khartoum of the future was to be erected. This plan has so far been scrupulously carried out by his successor, Sir Reginald Wingate, and even if there was any wish to alter the general scheme sanctioned by Lord Kitchener, it has already been carried out so far that it could not be substantially modified without very serious outlay. Here, as at Port Soudan, the American chess-board system of town construction has been rigidly adopted. Wide, broad, unshadowed streets seem, at first sight, unsuited to a country where heat lasts well-nigh throughout the year. On the other hand, broad streets secure free currents of air, which are almost essential to health in tropical climates. The need for shade will be fairly well provided whenever the stripling trees, planted alongside the avenues and the broad streets, attain to full growth. To my mind cities built on the rectangular system are odious, but this is, after all, a matter of taste, and I fail to see what advantage there would be in narrow streets arranged artificially, so as to wind in and out, or, indeed, in any attempt to sacrifice the health and comfort of the inhabitants to æsthetic considerations.

The Arabs of to-day have lost the architectural ability with which they were formerly credited. The whole city of Cairo is now being rebuilt, not in accordance with the models of architecture instituted under Arab, and even Turkish, rule, but in accordance with a sort of bastard medley, which I should describe as based upon the model of South Kensington and St. John's-wood. Happily, Khartoum has not yet aspired to any kind of originality. The houses, one and all, are square, squat, two-storeyed dwellings, with flat roofs, no chimneypots, no porticos, and no outside decoration other than rows of windows. In fact, if you set a schoolboy with no knowledge of drawing to depict a house he would probably produce a square box, with slits for windows and doors, the very counterpart of the houses you see here to-day, built or in course of building, throughout Khartoum. I must own, how, however that these houses are solidly constructed with thick walls, which fulfil the one great desideratum of keeping out the heat. I could have wished the Boer plan of having a stoep in front of every house had been followed. Still, the want of the stoep is supplied in most cases by balconies and verandahs, and in the great heats by the flat roofs.

The only portion of the town which can be said to be finished is the Esplanade facing the Nile, along which there is an unbroken row of villas, varying in grandeur, from the palatial residence of Governor-General to the low one-storeyed mansion in which resides the Sheik Said Ali Morgani, who claims to be a lineal descendant of the Prophet. This claim is recognised by his fellow-Moslems, and whenever he goes abroad by the natives, who kneel down to kiss the hem of his garment. So at least I am told. I am assured also that he is a young, inoffensive man, on very good terms with the British authorities, who regard his residence at Khartoum as an advantage rather than otherwise. This esplanade, which will before long be well shaded over, has already become the promenade of Khartoum, and is the resort of the officers of the garrison, the British officials, and the few British residents not directly associated with the Government. Carriages are as yet unknown, and the frequenters of the promenade at Khartoum who do not go on foot ride on horses or donkeys, or are drawn in Japanese rickshaws, the most delightful conveyance I know of for a lazy man of a stout habit of body living in a hot climate. The palace, which is the most conspicuous object in every part of the city, is a really fine structure, belonging to what may be termed the new Egyptian style of architecture, but still a good specimen of an evil type. The only other buildings of note in Khartoum are the Gordon Statue and the Gordon College. With regad to the first, I need only say that English art does not excel in equestrian statuary, and in as far as I am aware a camel for sculptural purposes belongs to the equine genus. With regard to the second, I have visited many schools in many parts of the world, and I have often found them interesting, but invariably monotonous. I am assured everywhere that under the influence of scholastic education the coming generation of Soudanese will exhibit moral and intellectual qualities unknown to their predecessors. It has been my lot, however, to see more than one generation, in more than one country grow up to adult years, under the auspices of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and yet I cannot see much difference between them and their parents. This being my frame of mind, I am not an enthusiast about colleges and schools, teachers and pupils, and I confess, to my shame, that I did not visit the Gordon College myself, in order to have a sail on the Nile and see for myself the spot where Gordon is supposed to have met his death. But in connection with Soudanese education I heard a story at Omdurman which seems to me to throw a light on the past, the present, and the future of the Soudan.

(Concluded on page 6.)

MR. HALDANE AND THE ARMY.

THE LOT OF THE BRITISH OFFICER.

ATTEMPT AT IMPROVEMENT TO BE MADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RANGOON, MARCH 9.

The main points of Mr. Haldane's exposition of his policy are generally applauded as showing a business-like grasp and desire for reflection before reforming.

Referring to the abolition of three years' enlistment, Mr. Haldane believed it would revert eventually to seven years with the Colours and five with the Reserve.

He commented on the new spirit animating officers who exhibited a profound interest in their profession. He was impressed with the rather hard lot of the average officer and said some steps would be taken to improve it.

Two Army Corps will be armed with the new Artillery by the 31st May.

He hoped much from the improved Militia with a large voluntary force and a nation in arms behind it.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

A section of the Ministerialists is disappointed that there is no reduction in the Army Estimates.

Consequently, Major Seely proposes to move the reduction of five thousand men, when the Army votes come before the House of Commons.

THE COMING DEBATE.

It is understood that the debate on the Army next week will take a wide range.

There is a strong feeling among the Radicals in favour of a reduction, especially in India, in view of the Japanese Alliance and the crippling of Russia, and they hope in view of Mr. Haldane's speech that he will be disposed to concur.

Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain have recovered from their late indisposition and will participate in the Fiscal debate on Monday.

WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS.

A large crowd of Women Suffragists besieged Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's residence demanding an interview, but were refused admittance. The Police then dispersed them and arrested three who were released after being cautioned.

THE SPANISH BETROTHAL.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Princess, Ena have left San Sebastian homeward-bound.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The "Times" cordially felicitates King Alfonso and Princess Ena on their betrothal and dwells on the political advantages of the marriage, but says it is idle to pretend that in a religious sense the nation wholly approves the conversion and Protestant England will not welcome any confessors at Buckingham Palace and ceremonies at Westminster Cathedral.

Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Ena have arrived in London.

King Edward met King Alfonso, Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Ena at Biarritz.

LATEF.

King Edward is at San Sebastian where he has been most enthusiastically welcomed.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Bank Dispute Compromised.

LONDON, MAR. 9.

France regards the Dutch and Swiss Inspector-General of Police as a complication and unacceptable, but everything points to a satisfactory compromise.

LONDON, MARCH. 10.

The Conference at Algeciras has reached a compromise on the State Bank question.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN MANILA.

Six Hundred Outlaws Killed.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Advices from Manila state that after three days' fighting, the American troops and a naval force assisted by the Philippine constabulary exterminated six hundred outlaws, holding a steep fortified mountain near Jolo. All the outlaws were killed. The Americans raised their artillery three hundred feet by block tackle.

The Americans lost 18 killed and 52 wounded.

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

At the opening of the Italian Chamber yesterday, Baron Sonnino, the Premier, announced numerous measures for the improvement of the Southern Provinces, including the purchase of railways and reduction of land tax with a view to preventing emigration.

RAILWAYS IN THE SUDAN.

General Sir Francis Wingate has opened the Karima Abu Hamed Railway which opens Dongola Province to the Red Sea.

THE Irrigation Commission having recommended a more vigorous prosecution of Tank Restoration Scheme works in Madras, proposals were submitted to the Government of India for the formation, in supersession of the existig Tang Restoration Scheme parties, of Tank divisions under Executive Engineers so as to enable investigation work to proceed side by side with execution, the divisions being subject to the supervision and control of Superintending Engineers. The proposals have since been approved by the Government of India and will, it is hoped, come into force early in the next official year.

TERRIBLE MINE EXPLOSION.

Unprecedentedly Enormous Loss of Life.

PITEOUS SCENE AT THE PIT'S MOUTH.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 10.

A terrible explosion of fire damp has taken place at the Courrieres coal mine near Lille. 1,800 men were in the mine at the time. Some have been rescued, but it is feared, the loss of life is enormous.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The catastrophe in the mine at Courrieres is unparalleled in the whole history of mining disasters, 1,219 miners are known to have been killed.

A crowd of 25,000 struggled at the pit's head endeavouring to learn the fate of their bread-winners.

It appears that the fire had been smouldering for some days in the lower workings and broke out furiously yesterday morning, seven hundred feet below the surface, resulting in the explosion.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

New Ministry to be Formed.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

President Fallieres has asked M. Sarrien to form a new Ministry.

M. Sarrien is consulting with his friends.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

M. Sarrien has agreed to form a new French Ministry.

LORD MAYOR ENTERTAINS BARON HAYASHI.

The Lord Mayor of London, gave a farewell luncheon to Baron Hayashi yesterday.

There was a distinguished gathering present.

The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast, eulogised Baron Hayashi's work and wished him speedy and safe return to England.

Baron Hayashi, in rising to respond, received a cordial ovation.

In his speech he referred to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as among the best guarantees of the peace of world.

THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.

Handsome Subscriptions in London.

The Lord Mayor has handed to Baron Hayashi five thousand pounds sterling as the first instalment of the Mansion House Japanese Famine Fund, making a total of fifteen thousand pounds sterling.

The Baron received in addition the Bank of England donation of a thousand pounds given yesterday.

NEW CANAL IN RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has approved the scheme of the Amur Company to construct a lock canal from Riga to Cherson and rejected the scheme for a ship canal.

OPENING OF A TUBE RAILWAY.

London North and South Artery.

The new tube railway between Waterloo and Baker Street was opened to-day.

SIR GRANT DUFF'S WILL.

Sir Grant Duff's will has been proved at £86,000.

BOXING AT OXFORD.

In the boxing competitions at Oxford, Oxford beat Cambridge by five events to nil.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

In the Rugby Football match between Ireland and Wales, the latter team was beaten by 11 to 6.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the German Politician Herr Eugen Richter.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Stokes, Under Secretary to the Government of India, reverts to Madras with effect from 5th July next.

The following is the list in the order they have passed, of selected candidates for clerkships in the lower division of the Government of India, Secretariat, and attached offices :—Harbans, Lall Jawahir Kisen, Bal Krishen, Bhutnath Mitra, Amiya Nihar Bose, Hector, K. Ayo Nandigrama Basavarajee Byomkesh Chatterjee, Anant Prassad Dube Syama, Charan, Sen Jotindranath Jogindranath Mukherjee, Panchanan Mukerjee, F. Grant, Surendranath Goswami, Debendranath Gain, A. Augustin, Jagannath Chackerbutty, Surrendranath Das Binode, Prasahna Lahiri and Subod Chander Mitter.

Mr. J. G. Covernton, Indian Educational Service is posted to Burma.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. H. Todd, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is posted to Port Blair.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. B. N. Pritchard to be Assistant to the President, Western States of Rajputana.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. W. Rownaldson, Chief Superintendent of Paper Currency Department, Calcutta, has nine months' leave, Babu Ram Das Sardar to officiate.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. A. Cooper from leave officiates as Assistant Traffic Superintendent of the North-Western Railway.

Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, Superintending Engineer, has six months' extension of leave.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT QUETTA.

INCLEMENT WEATHER SPOILS THE RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MARCH 11.

Yesterday afternoon the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived here from Aligarh, the journey having occupied forty-five hours. The hills surrounding Quetta were crested with snow and the weather, though fair at the moment of the Royal arrival, was cold all day with showery rain and hail alternating.

The troops had, early in the day, lined the roads from the station to the Residency, and owing to the weather had been marched back to quarters. After 2 o'clock when the rain had stopped they again lined the roads.

The Royal train which should have arrived at three was half an hour late. It was preceded by a telegram stating that the arrival of their Royal Highnesses would be private. This was in response to a message sent earlier in the day from Quetta, when the weather conditions seemed hopeless. In the interval between the arrival of the telegram and the train all the military arrangements for a public arrival had to be cancelled and the troops were again marched home, a travelling escort of Jacob's Horse and a guard of honour of the Warwicks on the station platform alone remaining for the reception. The Military Officers, Civilians, Municipal Commissioners and Baluchi and Brahui Sirdars, gathered on the platform, also remained to welcome their Royal Highnesses.

The Prince was received by the Agent to the Governor-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, the General Officer, Commanding Quetta Division, His Highness the Khan of Khelat and the Jam of Lasbeyla. Their Royal Highnesses drove straight to the Residency, a group of English children outside the station singing God Bless the Prince of Wales as the Royal party drove away.

Shortly after the arrival at the Residency a severe thunderstorm burst over Quetta and rain and sleet fell until late last night.

This morning the Prince and Princess attended service at the Church of Saint Mary of Bethany, the weather being fine and clear, and the air sharp and bracing.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDVI, MARCH 10.

H. E. the Governor and suite arrived here to-day on the R. I. M. S. Dufferin and after landing drove to Bhuj where they were met by the H. H. the Rao and Political Agent, Colonel Abud.

SHOOTING IN BHAVNAGAR.

TWO PANTHERS SHOT BY H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHEB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 11.

As this time of the year marks the close of the small game season, his Highness the Maharaja Saheb usually spends the Holi holidays in this pastime. When his Highness was out yesterday, some forty miles from here, the beaters happened to see a Kuttimar panther, a species of much smaller size than the ordinary and are called Kuttimar here to distinguish it as they mostly live upon parish dogs. His Highness succeeded in shooting him dead. A short time after when his Highness sat at tiffin he was given news of another Kuttimar panther appearing in the proximity of Bhakalka hills, and he immediately went to the spot and shot him also.

MOHURRUM AT UMBALLA.

RIOT NARROWLY AVERTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, MARCH 6.

From about 2 p.m. to a late hour the native town was the scene of much excitement on account of a Mohurrum disturbance. The Suni sect of the Muhammadans wished to take their tazias through the city by a route wholly inhabited by Hindus and which was not authorised by their license. The police persuasions against that course were to no purpose, and a large concourse having assembled, several attempts were made to rush the police, but unsuccessfully. A disturbance having taken place last year, an armed body of police had been told off for duty. The enraged crowd rushed with sticks and hurled brick-bats at their opponents, the police had much difficulty in withholding them. At this juncture, Mr. Temple, Superintendent of Police, arrived on the scene and succeeded in quelling the disturbance, aided by an additional armed police force which had come up. The military were also communicated with, but the disturbance was over before their arrival. The district and other officers then witnessed the procession of tazias through the main streets of the town, and by 8 p.m. everything had quieted down. Nineteen arrests (all Muhammadans) have been made.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. FRIENDS' UNION XI.

THIS match was played on Saturday afternoon on the Maidan and resulted in an easy win for the Gymkhana. Both Cheetham and Lt. Rowe batted finely and contributed between them 186 towards the 212 of the innings score. W. C. Shete and D. K. Telang were the most useful player for the Friends' C. C. Bhatavadekhar bowled exceedingly well and took six wickets for 73 runs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
First Innings.

Mr J Monteath, c Gungikar, b Shivaram	17
Lieut G F Cowan, c Pilgoankar, b Vakil	1
Mr E E Coombs, b Vakil	0
Lieut Rowe, c Pathare, b Bhatavdekar	93
Mr H Cheetham, c Shete, b Bhatavadekar	51
Mr P M D Sanderson, b Bhatavadekar	0
Lieut Arbuthnot, st Gangikar, b Bhatavadekar	8
Mr C G Stileman, c Bhatavadekar, b Vakil	0
Dr Sheward, not out	32
Mr J G Festing, l-b-w, b Bhatavadekar	0
Lieut Boissier, c Shivaram, b Bhatavadekar	4
Extras	4
Total	212

FRIENDS' UNION XI.
First Innings.

Mr M Kapadia, run out	1
Mr W C Shete, run out	44
Mr P N Dandekar, c Sanderson, b Rowe	6
Mr D K Telang, st Sanderson, b Boissier	40
Mr V Palvankar, c Stileman, b Rowe	8
Mr Shivram, b Boissier	13
Mr Bhatavadekar, b Arbuthnot	4
Mr G Prabhakar, Arbuthnot, Boissier	6
Mr S G Pathare, b Boissier	0
Mr G R Gungakar, not out	6
Mr D N Vakil run out	10
Extras	1
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr D N Vakil	15	2	45	3
Mr Shete	5	0	24	0
Mr Shivaram	12	1	48	1
Mr Bhatavadekar	16	1	73	6
Mr Prabhakar	4	0	18	0

FRIEND'S UNION XI.

Mr Cheetham	9	3	23	0
Mr Stileman	4	0	24	0
Lieut Rowe	4	0	27	2
Lieut Boissier	6	0	35	4
Lieut Arbuthnot	4	1	1	1

PIPES AND PIPERS.

[Lines inspired by the Church Parade of the Royal Scots on the morning of Sunday, March 11th, and dedicated to the Heathen loon who wrote of Pipes and Pipers in the Daily Press.]

What soond is this that fills the air,
And brings it heather-laden ?—
The Pipers blaw the Northern Cock
And "Barren Rocks o' Aden."
It's Sajers ganging tae the Kirk,
Tae hear The Word o' Warnin'
Wi' pipes and band in gallant 'ray,
This bonnie Sawbath mornin'.

They bring a whiff o' hearth and Hame,
Blue-bell and pink-tipp'd daisy,
And ca' tae min' the Auld Kirk Bells
Tae buddies sick and lazy.
They wake up veteran and boy
O' a' denominations,
An' mak' 'em turn oot, fine and braw,
In many different stations.

They mak' 'em shine each button bright,
Forget their aches and languor,
And fill each braw wee Scottish lad
Wi' thochts o' holy clangour.
They mak' the Chaplain "draw it mild"
In lecturin' the late uns,
And send the wicked doon below
As certain guests o' Satan's.

They fill each Sajer fou o' war,
And send his bagnet truer
Intil the foeman's cooard breast
And mak' him cringe and coo'er.
Yer bugle and ear-piercing fife
And fugle-pipes and cornets
Gi'e forth nae music half as fine ;
They're like a nest o' hornets.

Let Sassenachs decry their soond,
Forgetting, in their dozes,
It was a Piper, nae a band,
That played a lilt for Moses.
And when the pipe blaws oot her blast
Nae mair the wain may wrang her,
We'll tak' his brass euphonium
And gloriously we'll whang her.

Sae, Sassenach, harangue nae mair,
But steek yer gab for ever,
Nae scribbler chap shall stanch their tones—
No, if he's thrice as clever.
For that's the soond that fills the air,
And brings it heather-laden—
Tae Royal Scots are pipin' noo
"Tae Barren Rocks o' Aden."

RAB BURRANS.

THE POLITICAL AGENT AT LUNAWADA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUNAWADA, MARCH 8.

The Political Agent Mr. Brown arrived here on the 3rd instant on his annual visit, and was given a lodging at the State bungalow in the Fateh Bag. Formal visits were exchanged on the same day by him and the Maharana Sir Shri Wakhab-Singjee. K. C. I. E.

Information having been received that a pair of panthers was lurking in the vicinity of the town, arrangements were made to induce the animals to stay where they were and a Shikar party consisting of Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown and the two Kumars, went early next morning to the jungle. The party was lucky enough to secure a female panther which fell to the shot of Mr. Brown.

On the morning of the 5th public institutions viz., the Jail, the Polten boys' schools, the Lady Reay Girls school, the Charitable Dispensary, the Municipal Hall and the Barton Library were visited. The evening witnessed an unusual and interesting sight of the school children parading the streets of the town in the form of a procession with coloured and variegated flags. The procession entered the Fateh Bag, and there the children took their seats in a mandap erected and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Opposite to the mandap a capacious shamiana was raised, which was graced by Mrs. and Mr. Brown as well as by his Highness the Raja Saheb, the two Kumar Sahebs, State officers and the chief residents of the town. The boys' native games and girls' native songs sung in a sweet tone pleased the eyes and ears of the audience. Then followed the distribution of prizes to the successful girls and boys and sweets to all the children assembled, after which, amidst loud cheers, the gathering dispersed.

Next morning the surroundings of the Atmagar Tower presented an attractive appearance, the arch of the Tower-gate being beautifully ornamented with ever greens &c., and the road from the gate to about fifty yards in the North by lines of buntings and flags. At about 8 A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Brown arrived at the spot and took their seats in the large Mandap which was erected. The Dawan, Rao Bahadur H. D. Kantawala, in a short address, recounted the existing public institutions in the town and said that most of them owed their existence to the liberality and interest of the present Raja Saheb for the good of his people and that to complete the list of requisites of a modern good town Kumar Shri Raghunathsingjee had undertaken to provide the town with a vegetable market at the instance of his royal father. The Dewan then on behalf of the Maharaja Saheb and the Prince Raghunathsingjee requested Mrs. Brown to lay the foundation stone of the market which would be called after her name "The Glady's Market" Mrs. Brown having performed the ceremony declared the foundation stone well and truly laid Mr. Brown thanked His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for the kindness shown to Mrs. Brown and himself and expressed his satisfaction with the public buildings he had had an opportunity of visiting.

At 6 P. M on the same day another interesting ceremony was performed by Mr. Brown in connection with a new Model Farm. The Dewan Saheb on this occasion, having pointed out its object and advantages, requested Mr. Brown to turn the first sod of the farm to be known as the "Brown Farm" and to plant a few trees. Mr. Brown approved of the idea and performed the function with great pleasure.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 31st March, at 12-30 p.m. (Standard time).

THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners at their last meeting considered a memorandum by the Vice-Chairman reporting that at one of the meetings, when the question of extending the Dock was under consideration, it was suggested that an estimate might be framed shewing the probable improvement in the revenue from the Kidderpore Docks by the construction of the four new produce berths, sanctioned at a previous meeting and the two permanent coal berths determined on but the plans of which had still to be approved.

The additional accommodation had of necessity to be provided and it was taken for granted, seeing that all the initial expenditure had already been met in regard to Dock No. 2, such as acquisition of land building of entrances, boat canals, railway junctions engine houses, etc., etc., that the financial position would be improved as the accommodation which lay fallow was brought into use and estimates had been prepared which showed that the improvement expected would be as much as Rs. 3,24,693 per annum. These estimates assumed an expansion of the export trade and although the revenue might not be realized in the particular items mentioned, business was gradually concentrating at the Docks where accommodation for the trade in hides and skins was being added to that previously provided for the exports of coal grain and seeds and tea. In any case it would appear safe, having regard to all the conditions, to reckon on better and better result from the Docks from year to year as the accommodation developed and the trade increased.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

STRAINED SITUATION.

THE interest in the proceedings at Algeciras has throughout the week, been diverted from the sittings of the Conference to the "pourparlers" which have been carried on outside between France and Germany.

The position on Feb. 13, was thus defined by the Conference correspondent of the "Times" :—It is no longer a secret that on Feb. 13, a private meeting took place between Herr von Radowitz and M. Revoil, and that the former made to his French colleague a short informal communication in writing. Further, it is known that last Friday evening M. Revoil sent Herr von Radowitz a short reply, likewise in writing. Though the text of these two documents has not been divulged, there is no doubt that they relate to the Police Question. It is unnecessary to discuss, as is being done in certain quarters, whether these communications in writing contain "proposals" or mere "suggestions" which may be withdrawn by either party at a subsequent stage of the negotiations. The important point is that, in the opinion of competent judges, they do not furnish in their present form a solution of the question, but they contain in the germ one new idea, which may if delicately handled in a mutually conciliatory spirit, eventually develop into a compromise which can be accepted by both parties. In short, the situation for the moment may be briefly described in the words of an experienced and prudent diplomatist thus :—"After the exchange of views which has just taken place, France and Germany may continue the conversation, and so long as the conversation continues, we must not despair of an amicable solution being finally reached."

THE POINTS.

On Feb. 13, "Reuter's" correspondent telegraphs :—Germany rejects the French proposal that the officers selected by the Sultan for the command of the Moroccan Police should be French and Spanish, and declares that the French proposal is contrary to the principles of internationalisation and of the equality of all the Powers in Morocco.

Berlin, Feb. 19 ("Morning Post").—The semi-official organs of the German Government admit the correct of the Paris version of the contents of the German Note respecting the Police Question in Morocco. The present situation, from the German point of view, may thus be outlined :—During the preliminary discussions at Algeciras, France proposed a double mandate to herself and Spain in the Police Question. Germany for obvious reasons could not agree to this, and the German delegates were, therefore, instructed to propose that the Sultan himself should be charged with the task of organising the police with the help of foreign instructors and under the supervision of the Diplomatic Corps at Tangier, the choice being left to the Sultan to appoint either instructors belonging to second-rate Powers or to select them at will from among the different nationalities. As M. Revoil raised objections to the first alternative, Herr von Radowitz restricted his proposal to the second. The French reply declined the German proposal and put forward another which did not differ essentially from the former demand of Franco-Spanish double mandate. As this would give France, a determinative political influence on the Morocco coast, to the exclusion of all Powers not bound by separate treaties, this reply is equally unsatisfactory to the German Government. The latter, nevertheless, does not relinquish the hope that an understanding may yet be arrived at on the question.

On Tuesday it was known that a critical stage had been reached at six o'clock the previous evening, when it was made known that Germany had rejected the French proposal that the organisation of the Moroccan police should be left in the hands of the Sultan on condition that the responsible officers in the Moorish sea port towns should be French and Spanish.

The German reply, said "Reuter's" correspondent, left but little hope for the success of the Conference. It enunciated two principles—"the internationalisation of the police and absolute equality for all Powers in Morocco"—which France rejects absolutely regarding them as a negation of the special rights conferred upon her by her vicinity to Morocco and her position in Northern Africa. The principal delegates of the other Powers, on being questioned, said they now regarded the failure of the Conference as almost inevitable.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote :—Germany pretends that France has no more claim than any of the other Powers represented at the Conference to police the other parts of Morocco, that is to say, that only one-thirteenth of the international influence to be exercised in that all important question belongs to France. That is now fully realised in Paris, and, being so, it may be confidently stated that the French Government will go no further to conciliate Germany. Even were they inclined to do so, they would find themselves in opposition to the two Chambers and to public opinion throughout the country.

Next day he added that the French Government was firmly, resolved to make no further concession to Germany, and was upheld by a practically unanimous public opinion. The hope of any satisfactory result from the Conference was, therefore, reduced to a minimum.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper stated that there was there a disposition to prolong the Conference at almost any cost.

Paris, Wednesday.—The "Journal" publishes the following telegram from Berlin :—

"It is believed in semi-official circles that the refusal of Germany to accept the French proposals would probably be withdrawn, and Germany would find it possible to accept the Franco-Spanish combination if she were given leisure to accept it only on conditions, that is to say, reserving to herself certain guarantees which she considers necessary."

The "Berliner Post," the leading Conservative organ, which is also in touch with the Foreign Office in an inspired article says that it will be possible to accept first the form of the French proposal and then proceed to a closer examination of its substance.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," on the authority of a high official, says that Count Witte recently discovered that the secret police department were printing an enormous number of proclamations, drawn up by General Bogdanovitch and General Trepoff, inciting the people to murder Liberals and Jews. A stormy scene followed between Count Witte and M. Durnovo. The former subsequently went to Tsarskoe Selo, but failed to obtain the expected support.

M. Durnovo is said to have ordered the provincial authorities to proceed to a forcible levy of taxes, which are now over 3,000,000 in arrears.

According to the "Tribune's" St. Petersburg correspondent, the Russian Cabinet on Feb. 15 discussed the question of shooting prisoners without trial. Some members strongly condemned the military excesses in the Baltic, and Count Witte agreed that the actions of some of the commanders were unjustified by law or necessity. But, he added, the Cabinet were unable to prevent such excesses. The Count said: If even one commander were prosecuted we should lose the support of the whole Army. Therefore we are obliged to shut our eyes." However, secret orders are reported to have been issued to the commanders to refrain from shooting when across are possible. It is doubtful if the commanders will obey.

The retirement of Generals Linevitch, Kuropatkin, and Batlanoff from the command of the Manchurian army and the appointment of General Grodekoff are gazetted.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg of Feb. 17, says :—A telegram from Usman, in the Government of Tamboff, states that a party of brigands obtained admission to the provincial Treasury office under the guise of Treasury inspectors, killed three officials in charge and a fourth employe, and got away successfully with 220 000 roubles (£22,000.).

In Riga, in broad daylight, a commissionaire in the employment of the Union works was attacked by seven armed bandits in Alexander Street and robbed of 11,000 roubles (£1,100.) belonging to his employers.

At Kieff, eight armed men broke into a flat in the centre of the town occupied by a lady of independent means, broke open a safe, and carried off 800 roubles (£80) and a quantity of jewellery.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Thames" says that it is hoped in bureaucratic circles that the Ministerial dissensions will be confined to the resignation of two of the Liberal Ministers. May 1 is now mentioned as the date for the meeting of the Duma, and it is said that the promises of the Imperial Manifesto cannot be fulfilled before its assemblage.

Sebastopol, Feb. 18 ("Reuter").—Admiral Chukhnin has abrogated the right of appeal to the Court of Cassation in political cases. The step is significant in view of the approaching trial of Lieut. Schmidt.

Feb. 19.—The court-martial yesterday, concluded the trial of the mutineers of the battleship Knias Potemkin. Three sailors were condemned to death by hanging, but their sentence was immediately commuted to one of penal servitude for 15 years. Three others were sentenced to penal servitude for terms of seven, 12, and 20 years. Nine sailors received sentences of two years and 23 of one year's penal servitude. A doctor, a petty officer, and a sub-lieutenant were dismissed the Service, the two former with and the last without loss of rank, while an engineer was cashiered by disciplinary measure. One petty officer and 24 sailors were acquitted.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 19.—A telegram from Melekes, in the Government of Samara, says :—"At the meeting of the Congress of Mussulman priests on Saturday, it was decided to agitate for the immediate extension of the benefits of the Imperial Manifesto of Oct. 30, to Mussulmans, and to petition Count Witte to authorise the admission of Mussulmans to the elections for the Imperial Duma."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Germania Cotton-Spinning Company.

THE FALL IN BANKETS.

DIRECTORS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Germania Cotton Spinning Company, of Epe-in-Westphalia, reports an unprecedented export demand for its yarns during last year. The number of spindles was increased during the year by the addition of 3,000 fine spindles to the plant, bringing the total up to 54,000 spindles; and the directors propose to bring forward resolutions for increasing the capital by £6,750 in order to provide for extending the productive capacity of the concern still further. The net profit is returned as £15,119 for 1905, as against £7,974 for 1904, and a dividend of 10 per cent for 1905, as against 10 per cent for 1904, has been declared, large appropriations to the depreciation and reserve funds having also been made. The Gronau Cotton Spinning Company, of Gronau, also in Westphalia, has declared a dividend of 10 per cent for 1905, as against 6 per cent for 1904 and 3 per cent for 1903. A considerable addition to the number of spindles was made in 1904. The Mulhouse Cotton Spinning Company, of Mulhouse, in Alsace, formerly Messrs. Naegely Brothers, made a profit last year of £4,319, as against £3,948 for 1904; but the amount has again been absorbed in appropriations to the various funds. The Company, which was floated 15 years ago, has not yet paid any dividend.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce published recently an interesting picture and description of the mastless steamer Tencer, which has just been built by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co. for the Ocean Steamship Company (Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co.) of Liverpool, and is to be employed in the trade with China and Japan. She is one of five similar ships that have been ordered for this service, and her principal dimensions are—length 482ft., beam 54ft., depth 42ft., 6in., tonnage about 9,000 gross register. She will carry 13,000 tons dead weight and steam at a speed of about 12 knots. Instead of masts she has four derrick posts in pairs forward and aft, and there are smaller derrick posts at the hatches. The absence of any provision for making sail in the event of a breakdown is compensated for by duplicate propelling machinery and twin screws. The funnel is considerably taller than the derrick posts, but it appears from the photograph to be telescopic, and it would therefore seem that the owners have contemplated the possibility of sending the Tencer and her sister ships to Manchester. Although there may be no immediate prospect of the resumption of the direct service between Manchester and the Far East which was maintained for a time, some ten years ago, when the Ocean and China Mutual lines were in competition, it is nevertheless interesting to see that modern developments in the design of cargo steamers are producing a type so well adapted to the exigencies of the Ship Canal navigation. Twelve years ago Liverpool would have laughed to scorn the bare idea of a 13,000 ton steamer capable of making her way up the ditch to Manchester.

A curiously frank admission was made by Mr. Turton Ackerely, a well-known forwarding agent, the other day in the course of an address on the forwarding trade of Liverpool. In describing the multifarious and arduous duties of his profession Mr. Ackerley is reported to have said :—Our one object is to bring all the cargo we can to Liverpool, to work for the improvement of Liverpool as a shipping port and to convince the merchant that Liverpool is the finest and cheapest port in the country. But, unfortunately, Liverpool is not the cheapest port, for take as an example, goods sent by rail from the Midlands to London. Such goods pay no dues or dock charges, for the railway companies absorb all these charges in their rate of carriage, whereas in Liverpool the merchants have to pay these charges. This is only one of the many instances that might be put forward, but I do not want to weary you with too much detail. Of course this is just what those who have been working for the development of Manchester and other ports have been trying to instil into shippers for years. And it is very largely due to the magnificent organisation which Liverpool possesses in her army of forwarding agents, ever ready to relieve the export merchant or manufacturer from the troublesome details of shipping business, that the diversion of shipments to Manchester, even at an appreciable saving of expense, is often found so difficult.

The Sydney correspondent of "Commercial Intelligence" comments on the appointment by the Victorian State Government of several commercial agents to the East and to South Africa at a salary of £750 each, with expenses. It is said that Victorian business people do not favour the innovation, and expert opinion is quoted to the effect that trade and commercial publications supply earlier and fuller information than any such agents. There is certainly some danger in this kind of thing for most of those engaged in business can readily put thier hands on several capital, gentlemanly fellows who would in many ways be admirably fitted for the post of commercial agent at £750 per annum, or indeed, if expenses were calculated on a generous scale, at a trifle less. According to the critics of the Victorian Government scheme, the commercial against principal duty is to advise his Government or Australia generally that in certain circumstances a market may be found for Australian goods. Apart from trade publications, this kind of work has usually been undertaken by private firms, whose interest it is however, to keep valuable information to themselves. This recent demand for Government intelligence departments is an interesting development, and it seems obvious that in the obtaining of information it may be economical to make one channel serve for many people. But in most foreign markets the kind of general information that may be of common advantage to many people does not vary much from day to day, and there seems to be some danger that the gentlemanly official might pretty well exhaust it all in a few weeks. However, we proceed in these things by experiment, and the important thing is that the experiments should be very closely watched.

One of the factors of the distress in the South African market is the fall in Rhodesian Banket shares. The directors of the company keep publishing cablegrams from the mine, intended to be reassuring, declaring that the property never looked better, and that the unfavourable rumours are unfounded. These cablegrams, however, appear to have no effect. As a matter of fact it is difficult to trade the rumours to which they refer. The cablegrams declare that they have no foundation, but have they any superstructure either? Or do they exist in the same sense as a footless stocking without a leg exists? The reason for the fall in the shares seems to be not adverse rumour, but heavy selling because the price is so high. If the directors ask, as it were, why people are selling—for, in effect, they do ask that when they publish the cablegrams to show that there is no reason for the fall—it is permissible to ask why the insiders sold so heavily, long ago, as is shown by the registers of the company? In other directions Rhodesian affairs appear to be progressing fairly satisfactorily. The monthly gold return published last week was a bumper, and we shall soon hear of a big scheme of organised emigration to British South Africa in which the Chartered Company itself will play an important part.

One satisfactory feature of the financial world recently has been the success which has attended new issues of capital. Whatever the tightness of the Money market, however people may refuse to buy South African shares at the present critical time, there is obviously plenty of money for sound investment, as the over subscription of issues of a high class shows. Railway debentures are usually considered of a high class but the description scarcely applies to so-called debentures in a Klondike railway, of which the security seems doubtful, such as are offered in a current prospectus.

Apparently there is still plenty of money available for investment—or, rather, speculation—in motor omnibus companies, judging by the rate at which they are being floated. The latest is the Provincial Motor Bus and Traction Company, formed with a capital of £305,000, of which the odd 5,000l. consists of sbilling deferred shares, with the object expressed in its title. There are offered for subscription the whole of the 300,000 ordinary shares of 1l. each, and 100,000 of these have been underwritten for a commission of 6 per cent. In its endeavour to furnish the principal centres of the United Kingdom with a motor omnibus service the company will not only put omnibuses of its own on the road—it has arranged for an adequate supply of these—but it will also form, where necessary, subsidiary companies. The company is floated under the auspices of the British Motor Bus Trust, so that it is of the same family as the companies whose Vanguard and Arrow omnibuses have become so familiar in London. One interesting feature of the scheme is the proposal to establish a motor parcel and goods service, in addition to the omnibus service and there will be an endeavour to co-operate with the railways in this respect—a director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway is on the new board. With co-operation between the Railways themselves and co-operation between the railway and the motor traction companies there are signs of the approach of the milennium.

With the prompt efficiency which has always characterised the Scottish Life Assurance Company, its valuation report, as at the close of 1905, is already in the hands of the public. The outcome is not surprising, for nothing good ever surprises us in connection with this splendidly managed office, but it must be described as remarkable. Established exactly twenty-five years ago, the bonus declared every successive quinquennium has never varied from £2 per cent. per annum, excluding the year of entry, and this, the latest distribution, is on the same satisfactory scale. This is, however, only half the story, for every time the basis of calculation has been made more rigid than before. This year the newest mortality tables were adopted for every department of the business, and there was made in other directions an almost superfluous strengthening of the financial bulwarks, more than £24,000 being thus carried as a permanent addition to the reserves, which will mean an additional £1,000 a year towards future bonuses. The secret of this fine result is not far to seek. The company has been exceptionally careful in its selection of lives; its expenditure has always brought good value for the money in the shape of new business, and the investments have been made with conspicuous success. The new quinquennium starts with every prospect of rivalling its predecessors.

The resignation yesterday of Sir Henry Fowler, M. P., from the presidency of the National Telephone Company gives point to the fact that the present Ministry contains far fewer directors of joint-stock companies than did the last Administration. According to the Directory of "Directors" for 1906 there are but twelve holders of office in the Government to-day who are still engaged in directing joint-stock companies, whereas in the previous Ministry there were as many as thirty members engaged in the double capacity. In the present House of Commons there are 180 members in all associated in a directorial capacity with joint-stock undertakings, while in the late Parliament 280 men combined board work with their legislative duties. Of the present members at Westminster Sir Christopher Furness is connected with eighteen directorships; Sir Henry Kimber makes a good second with fifteen joint-Stock concerns to his name; and Mr. Arthur Fell is credited with fourteen companies. Among the peers the Earl of Chesterfield holds twenty directorships, the Marquis of Tweedale and Lord Gifford twelve each, Lord Armstrong eleven, and Lord Ribblesdale ten.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	4	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	11	30
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	25	23	45
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	1	0
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	19	14	63
F Parel, Sawree and Sion	3	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	18
Water Division	0	0	15
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	4	12
Total	71	58	209
Same date last year	129	99	209

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Death
4	1

The Municipal Office return for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	12	35
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	16	12	40
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	4	3	10
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	15	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	3	23
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	17
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	5	23
Total	53	53	219
Total plague deaths to date	333	195	2,731
Same date last year	111	100	232

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Death
1	1

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

There is no longer any attempt in official circles in the Punjab to underestimate the gravity of the plague epidemic, on the contrary official report says the appalling ravages of the plague are shewn by the fact that two-fifths of the total death rate of the year for the province were due to the pestilence, the percentage of deaths from plague being 197 per mille, whereas the Municipal death-rate from this disease increased by 565 Epidemics occurred in 26 out of 29 districts of the Punjab and there were outbreaks in eight native states. The report further states that the attitude of the people towards inoculation remains apathetic, though statistics amply reveal the benefits resulting from the operation. Two encouraging facts appear in the midst of this dismal record of mortality, namely, that the four large towns of Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi and Multan hold a low percentage of deaths from plague and that the plague returns for the Municipal town in general compare very favourably with those recorded in rural areas.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES

ELEVENTH MEETING.

There was a fairly large attendance on the Mahaluxmi Race course on last Saturday owing to the day being a public holiday. Eight, instead of the usual seven events, were down for decision, and a ninth was added on account of a dead heat in the Arab mile race between Ajax and Kour Sahib. The weather was all that could be desired and the very excellent band of the "Renown" contributed to enliven the afternoon sport. The struggle between the punters and the bookies resulted in a win for the latter whose chances were flattered from the outset by puzzling handicaps and large fields specially in the Arab class. In the first race the favourite Recovery, who ran so miserably on the previous occasion, justified support and beat her rival Olga easily. In the following event not less than four horses were backed, but lucky were those that pinned their faith to Robinson who steered Shanwar to victory, Canal and Burham who were equally fancied, making a poor show and finishing in the ruck. In the Second New Comers' Handicap, Dublin who was not taking kindly to the machine, did not show temper, and starting with Toman won the race comfortably in a record time of 1 min. 21 secs. for newly landed Arabs, thus confirming the rumours that were afloat about his wonderful gallop. In the Callian Plate, Ajax looked all over the winner, till near the winning post he was collared by Kour Sahib and a dead heat was declared. A run off was decided upon by the owners with the result that Ajax won, but after the bell had gone and part of the cash bets paid, the red ball went up intimating there was an objection. This was lodged by the owner of Kour Sahib who complained that, Kamad crossed him about a furlong from the start in consequence of which Vining had to pull up and lose the race. As it was too late for the stewards to enquire into the matter, orders were issued for the payment of cash bets, while the book bets will have to abide by the subsequent decision of the Stewards. The Lingfield Plate was annexed by Diakk away and, had Southall made an attempt a little earlier, Regio would very likely have been the winner. The sixth race was contested by several of our old acquaintances, but Hermit who was running the second time during the present season, did not place the issue in doubt at the distance and won fairly well, Tachreet with his big impost taking second place to the surprise of every one. The Auction Plate went to Resident, the second favourite, a lot of public money being lost on Gum, who had the services Robinson. The last half-a-mile race was a Chinese puzzle, and although Ystana was installed a hot favourite and was heavily backed, in a crowd of eighteen horses, it was anyone's race and so it proved to be. Two rank outsiders, viz., Muzeade and Romancer, on both of whom any odds were laid, being placed first and second respectively.

The following are the details:—

The Rosehill Handicap.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under, which have not won race value Rs. 1,200 or over. Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Meynell and Greig's ch e m Recovery, 8st 4lbs..... .....Southall 1
Messrs M Gouldas and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga, 7st 5lbs ....Melson 2
Major Stisted's ch g First Ball, 9st 3lbs Robinson 3
Mr C Bleach's br aus m Careless by Patrol—Thoughtless, 9st 11b ....Native 4

Betting.—5 to 4 against Recovery and Olga, 4 to 1 First Ball, 10 to 1 Careless.

Recovery led out with Olga, First Ball next and Careless last. Just before the band Recovery went a length in front and inspite of Olga's efforts won by a length and a quarter. Time—1 min 3 secs.

First New Comers Handicap—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for maiden Arabs landed since 1st July, 1905. Distances—6 furlongs.

Mr Abdool Alavi's g a h Shanwar, 8st 3lbs Robinson 1
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Cardiff, 7st 10lbs Southall 2
Mr J Oomersey s b a h Scarlet, 7st 2lbs (cd 7st 5lbs) .....Trahan 3
Mr Syed Diyar's ch a h Sadie, 7st 7lbs (cd 7st 8lbs) ... ...Native 4

Also ran.—The Ranger, Maid, Thunderbolt, Gladiator, Monks Burton, Recruit, Mail Train, Canal, Koolah, Marvellous and Sailbook.

Betting.—4 to 1 against Shanwar and Canal, 6 to 1 Thunderbolt, 7 to 1 Burham, Recruit and Cardiff, Tens and longer odds the rest.

Recruit was the first to show out followed by Shanwar on the rails who took the lead at the three furlong. At the bend the latter closed in and Cradiff challenges Shanwar followed by Searlet, Mail Train and Sadie, Shanwar however kept in front and won by a length, length three quarters between next two. Time—1 min 23 3-5 secs.

Second New Comers' Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for maiden Arabs, landed since 1st July, 1905. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Yussaff Yunasee's ch a h Dublin, 7st 12lbs (cd 8st 12lbs).....Robinson 1
Messrs S A Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Toman, 8st 4lbs .....Burn 2
Mr Mahomed bin Hajee Talib's g a h Forath, 9st 9lbs..... .....C B Mahomed 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hookhan, 8st 9lbs Heeroo 4

Also ran.—Multiform, Khurdis, Yakub, Unzan, Kurkook, Machine Gun, Wadi, Investor, Retreat, Shariff and Grey Bird.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Dublin, 5 to 2 Toman, 3 to 1 Multiform, 8 to 1 Hookham, Rest tens and longer odds.

Toman led out with Dublin mat and both out distanced the field by six lengths. Dublin went out leading by two lengths, at the bend, and won easily by four lengths, same between next two. Time—1 min 21 secs.

The Callian Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 200 or over. Distance—1 mile.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax, 7st 11lbs Kamad (Dead Heat Vining)
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib 7st 7lbs (Heat Vining)
Mr R R S b a h Vasco, 9st 5lbs.....Ames 3
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Younn Kohinoor, 9st Heeroo 4

Also ran.—Peculiar, Mukhsel, Talisman, Settler, The Lawyer, Sagger, Young Kaiser and Akyab.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Peculier, 5 to 1 Vasco, 6 to 1 Ajax, 8 to 1 Kour Sahib, Tens and longer odds the rest.

Ajax pumped off with the lead followed by Kour Sahib and Vasco. The same order continued to the bend when Kour Sahib came up under the whip and eventually caught the leader and secured a dead-heat. Vasco half a length off, poor fourth. Time—1 min 51 4 5 secs.

The Run off.—5 to 4 on Ajax, Evens, Kour Sahib. Ajax won by a length.

An objection was lodged by Mr. Garda for crossing at the seven furlong post.

The Lingfield Plate.—Winner Rs. 700, second Rs. 200 third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr J C Galstaun's ch e m Diakkaway 7st 7lbs Melson 1
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Regio 9st 13lbs .....Southall 2
Mr Kelsa's b aus g Royalist 8st 10lbs.....Burn 3
Mr R R S's br aus g Killua 8st 10lbs.....Ames 4

Also ran. Tremayr, Dormant, Nat Gould, Kamlatta, Gunner late, Freelance, Mandeville Clynde.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Diakkaway and Regio, 4 to 1 Clynder, 5 to 1 Killua, 6 to 1 Royallist, tens and longer odds the rest.

Kamlatta left out but was soon caught by Diakkaway followed by Royalist, Killua and Regio. Diakkaway led by a length at the bend when Regio began to draw out followed by Royalist. Melson got to work on the leader a just managed to keep his lead to the finish by a neck. A length between next two, fourth close. Time,—1 min 14 1-5secs.

The Thanuah Plate.—Winner Rs. 700, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 8st 9lbs..... .....Burn 1
Mr R R S's ch a h Tachree, 9st 13lbs.....Ames 2
Mr Maxwell's g a h Young Gazelle 8st 7lbs Southall 3
Thakur Shripal Singh's ch a h Omar 8st 6lbs Vining 4

Also ran. Bandit Rose, Jolly Joker, Dhrijung, Young Cardigan, A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox, Shelk, Neinawa, Witness, Rumnah, Exile and Dagar.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Omar, 3 to 1 Williams Rufus, 4 to 1 Hermit, 6 to 1 Bandit II, 7 to 1 Young Gazelle, 8 to 1 Tachreet. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Hermit led out by two lengths from Tachreet, and Young Gazelle, with William Rufus left. Hermit was going easy when, Ames suddenly propped up on Tachreet. Hermit, however, won by a length and quarter. Head between the next two. Time.—1min 21secs.

Auction Plate.—Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100. A selling race for horses. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000 to carry 9st 12lbs, 8lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowances—Horses which have not won race value, Rs. 1500 or over 5lbs Ponies 14-2 under 5lbs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr C K's br aus g Resident 7st 11b.....Melsom 1
Mr J C Galstaun's b aus Gum 8st.....Robinson 2
Messrs M Gouldas and A Nanjee's b aus g Gambooda 7-8 (cd 7st 5lbs).....Oomerkhadi 3
Mr G K's br aus m Overture (cd 7st 5lbs. Vining 4

Also ran. Edie by Teufel—Nelil B and Misty Betting.—6 to 4 on Gum, 5 to 2 against Resident, 6 to 1 Misty. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Resident led out followed by Gamblooda who fell back at the half mile where Gum came up. Resident still led into the straight and won by a length and a half. Two and a half between next two. Time—1 min. 42 secs.

The Strangers' Selling's Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1905. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st W. I. 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs. 400. Distance—1 2 mile

Mr Buder bin Alwa's ch a h Muzaade 7st Native 1
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Romancer 7-12 (cd 8st.....Robertson 2
Mr Kelso's ch a h Hobert 6-5 (cd 6st 5lbs. Kamad 3
Mr A L Amnal's Ystana 8-1.....Robinson 4

Also ran. Haughty Boy, Badonin, Mooslat, Yorkshire, Green Law, Marvel, Tarapius, Mascana, Conditional, Gaucho, Pioneer, Faugh-a-Ballaugh and Terrible.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Ystana, 3 to 1 Hobart, 5 to 1 Haughty Boy, 6 to 1 Pioneer, 8 to 1 Yorkshire. Tens and longer odds the rest.

Ystana caused delay and though he got off well soon fell back badly, Muzaade took a good lead followed by Romancer, the rest in a bunch. Down the straight Muzaade still held a good lead and won confortably by a length and a half half between next two. Time—55sec.

THE CAPITAL OF THE SOUDAN.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The other day a party of tourists were visiting the Mahdi's and Kalifa's capital, and were taken over the public school, where some hundred and fifty boys and girls were being instructed in arithmetic, grammar, foreign languages, and all the other knowledge which is supposed to develop and elevate the youthful mind. The party was shown over the school by a British official, who has laboured most energetically and most successfully in what I individually regard as a somewhat ungrateful task. He was accompanied on his tour of inspection by a Pasha who had served as an officer in the Mahdi's army, who in the old regime had been eminent as a slave-trader, and who on the fall of the Khalifa had thrown in his lot with the British, and who had been promoted to high rank as a faithful adherent of British rule, and a sincere convert to British ideas. When the inspection was over the Pasha asked his British colleague what the school cost. He was informed that in round numbers the cost was £500 a year. On hearing this the veteran slave-dealer said, with a sigh, To think that only a dozen years ago you or I could have bought the whole lot, boys and girls, for £50.

If I have made my meaning clear, there is not much in Khartoum beyond its historic recollections to attract visitors who take no interest in watching with their own eyes the gradual formation of a new province of the British Empire. The present aspect of the city seems to me curiously suggestive of the future fortunes of the Soudan State. For the present Khartoum is simply and solely an encampment of stone buildings, in the midst of a sandy desert. It has one fine façade, a few spacious and even gorgeous buildings, and a number of streets marked out for houses which have yet to be built; but sand, sand, sand on every side is still the predominant feature of the scene. The irrigation works required to convert these sands into fruitful fields have yet to be constructed. Until the soil round the city is given water the population cannot be increased. Irrigation works cannot be constructed without money, and the money has still to be found. Till this is done—and I am convinced myself it will be done—Khartoum must remain "a city of magnificent distances," and in like fashion, the Soudan must also remain a State of magnificent potentialities.

I certainly have had the advantage of seeing the capital of the Soudan at its best, and January is by general admission the coolest month of the year. All I can say is that during my sojourn here the weather has been, if I may speak the truth a shade too cool. Even in the broad, shadeless streets of the city one can walk about in one's ordinary clothing without the slightest inconvenience; and I deeply regret that, in order to pacify the remonstrances of my Egyptian friends, I provided myself on coming here with a sort of white pith helmet, which is uncomfortable to wear, and impossible to pack away except on one's head. The hours between 10 a.m. and p.m. are not the ones you would select, as a matter of choice, for walking. But if you have any reason for going about you can do so without any serious inconvenience from the sun. I have suffered far more from heat occasionally in London, Paris, or Brussels, than I have this week in Khartoum. The evenings, when one sits on the balcony in the clothes one has worn at dinner, are perfect dreams of starlit beauty. But if you sleep, as most visitors new to the place do, with open windows, you will, judging, I admit, from my own long experience, find it decidedly chilly: and even if you sleep with your glass windows shut, and wake before dawn, you will find it comfortable with an extra blanket over your bed. In the day the air, though hot to breathe, is crisp and dry. I have never since I have been here seen or heard a single mosquito, and in a newly built and luxuriously furnished house, where I am most excellently lodged and boarded, I can discover no provision for mosquito-nets. In ordinary times I should fancy that Khartoum was not exactly a scene of gaity. There is, it is true, an officers' club, to which all strangers are freely admitted. Among all clubs—and they are many—of which I have had the honour to be a temporary member the two best are the club at Kimberley and the club here. In the days before the diamond boom was supplanted by the gold boom the Kimberley home of welcome was more lively and more cosmopolitan in character than its rival in the Soudan.

On the other hand, this rival has the advantage of being "English, quite English, you know," but, great as this advantage is, the introduction of a slight foreign element might possibly not be detrimental. For nine months out of twelve even a passing stranger is almost unknown. Good reading rooms, furnished bi-weekly with supplies of fortnight old English newspapers, billard saloons, lawn tennis grounds, and bridge tables are all excellent things in their way, but somehow they do not quite supply the place of the female element At Khartoum very few of the officers and officials who constitute nine-tenths of the British residents have wives at all; and these wives, with scarcely an exception find it impossible, or at any rate undesirable, to live with their husbands in this sultry city. The present week, however, has been a sort of social oasis in the desert. Lord Cromer, after presiding over the opening of the Port Soudan Railway, made up his mind not to return directly to Cairo, but to pay a flying visit to Khartoum, where he wished to discuss various important questions with Sir Reginald Wingate. It would be extremely difficult to explain the exact relations between the Governor-General of the Soudan under the condominium of England and Egypt and the official representative of his Majesty King Edward VII, at the Khedivial Court. I hope, in my next and concluding letter to state the general impression left on my mind by what I have seen and heard and learnt with regard to the policy of British government as indicated by Lord Cromer's visit. It is enough to say for the present that the policy has been initiated by his lordship and approved of by the Sirdar. In fact, the twin Kings of Brentford in Egypt have acted throughout in harmony together; nor can I see any prospect of this harmony being disturbed.

An interesting survey of the general trade in leather for last year, with which India generally is largely concerned, is published. The trade of last year was very satisfactory both in volume and in value, and we are glad to note that prospects for this year are also good, there being, according to the writer of the article under notice, "every reason to anticipate a good and remunerative business during 1906."

THE INDIAN FACTORIES' ACT.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR PROPRIETORS OF COTTON PRESSES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Collector of Khandeish, as ex-officio District Inspector of Dhulia under the Indian Factories Act, prosecuted three of the Cotton Presses in Dhulia for working beyond the hours fixed under that Act. The cases were heard by Mr. Thakar, First Class Magistrate, the Police Prosecutor appearing for the Crown, and Mr. Murzban with Mr. Sathe, Pleader, defended on behalf of the three Presses. The defence urged was that the sanction to prosecute was not signed by the District Inspector or the Collector, but that Mr. Champbell, the personal Assistant to the Collector had signed for that officer, and that therefore the sanction was not a valid sanction under the Factories Act. A sanction signed by the District Inspector himself was, at a subsequent stage of the hearing of the case, put in by the prosecution, but it was objected to on the ground that the said Act required a sanction "previous" to the institution of the proceedings. The defence further urged that the hours 5 a.m. to 8 p.m. during which the Factories could work in the case of employment of women must be taken to be according to the solar time and not either the Madras or Standard time, either of which was put in vogue only long after 1881, the year in which the Factories Act was passed, and that, therefore, the legislature could not, in that year, have contemplated any but the solar time, and therefore if the Presses in question worked till 8-30 p.m., according to Standard time they had not contravened the section of the Act under which the accused were charged. The defence mainly relied upon the contention that the Presses prosecuted did not come under the Factories Act, as, in any one year, none of them had worked for more than 120 days, a condition precedent to any factory being brought under the Factories Act, and the onus of proving which was on the prosecution. The question that a valid sanction had not been filed in Court when the prosecution commenced proceedings was reserved by the Court for discussion at a later stage, and for production of a fresh sanction, and evidence was recorded on behalf of the prosecution, the Court refusing to postpone the trial to enable the accused's representatives of the three Presses to apply for a transfer of the cases to a Magistrate in Dhulia itself, as that course was represented to be more convenient for the purposes of the defence and its large number of witnesses. It was also stated on behalf of two of the accused that they had duly instructed the Engineers in charge to close the Presses at a certain hour as specified in the Act, and that if there was any default the onus of its responsibility shifted under the Act from the accused to these Engineers, one of the accused not being present on the evening when the police visited these Presses accompanied by certain persons constituting a panch. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the question of the validity of the first sanction was again pressed upon the Court and the learned Magistrate thereupon signified his intention to declare void the whole of the proceedings upto that stage under section 536 of the Criminal Procedure Code and to start the same de novo, with a fresh sanction of the District Inspector. Against this proposed action of the Court the defence urged the incompetency of the Court to declare its own proceedings "void," on the ground that only a higher tribunal could do so. The learned Magistrate called upon the prosecution to tender evidence to prove that the Presses of the three accused came within the definition of a factory as laid down in the Factories Act and on the prosecution intimating to the Court that it could not adduce any such evidence, the Court after declaring its proceedings void under section 530, acquitted the accused for want of proof that the presses in question were factories under the Act, and in doing so gave a long written judgment, in the course of which the Magistrate intimated that after declaring his proceedings "void," he did not wish to commence the case "de novo," but would acquit the accused on the ground that the prosecution had failed to prove that the [illegible] Factories Act. The Court recorded its opinion that it was desirable to bring to the notice of the District Magistrate the defect by which evidence of the working days of a factory is not procurable at present and to request him to move Government to issue rules, if not already issued under section 18, cl. (3) of the Factories Act, requiring all the factories coming under the Act in the district to send regular returns of the days on which each had worked in a year. The Court further referred to certain other objections on behalf of the defence, but declared that there was no necessity for considering them, but that if the case was taken to the High Court, they were points worth obtaining authoritative decisions from that Hon'ble Court.

THE LOI-SHILMAN RAILWAY.

PROS AND CONS.

During the Viceroy's visit to Peshawar next month, the question of the alignment of the Loi-Shilman Railway is likely to be considered. Lord Minto is not an engineer, but there are political as well as engineering points to be taken into account, and His Excellency will have the advantage of getting local opinions at first hand. The military problem has been studied very closely by experts, and the view ultimately adopted is that a railway well to the north of the Jamrud-Landi Kotal road is needed. The point at issue is whether the line should follow the Kabul River throughout or avoid the great bend beyond "mile 300." as Haider Khan. Everything turns upon the probable attitude of the Mohmands, who hold the country to the north of the river, and the political experts will have his say in the matter. There is, fortunately, no great hurry to reach a decision, as the alignment so far as Haider Khan is common to both routes and construction work can be carried on up to this point. The setback to the ambitions of Russia in Central Asia, consequent on the disasters of the war with Japan, is also a factor in the case, for our strategical railways can now be built at leisure.

The object of the railway north of the Khyber is, of course, to facilitate the massing of a big army in the direction of Kabul, when the time comes for assisting the Afghans to repel an invasion from the Middle Okus region, just as a second army would be massed at Kandahar to meet a hostile force advancing from Herat. But if eighty or ninety lakhs of rupees are to be sunk in this short sketch of trans-frontier line, less than forty miles in length, the cost would appear to be even a better case made out for improving communications inside our own territory. A single line of rail connects Peshawar with the various cantonments in the Punjab, and the mobilisation of 100,000 men or more would strain the North-Western Railway to almost breaking point. Even at the manœuvres about Rawalpindi in December, the ordinary service was seriously interfered with, and yet the concentration at Kala Sarai was for a few days only. With an army to be moved, its supplies and munitions of war to be forwarded, and a stream of reinforcements keep flowing, the difficulties would be enormous. Rawalpindi would no doubt become a great secondary base, and it would seem advisable now to double the track thence to Peshawar. The distance between these two stations is only 108 miles so that the cost would not be prohibitive. Later the doubling of the line between Rawalpindi and Lahore, 180 miles, might be taken in hand. This would be more costly; but in each case the double track would serve commercial purposes, and stimulate trade in the Punjab and the Frontier Province. It must be remembered that some of the grades between Lahore and Peshawar are very steep, and that only 10 trains can be run. This affects the carrying power of the line, and would complicate matters during and after mobilisation. With a double line of rails from Lahore onwards we could confidently reckon upon putting 100,000 men quickly in Peshawar however great their transport and supply difficulties might be after they began their forward movement into Afghanistan, with or without the assistance of the Loi-Shilman Railway.—"Pioneer."

Plague returns for the week ending the 3rd March show 8,770 deaths, compared with 7,332 in the week preceding. The principal figures are Bengal, 2,732; United Provinces, 2,082; Bombay Presidency, 1,185; Punjab, 2,269, Central Provinces, 1,072, Burma, 145. A report from the North West Frontier Province states that 18 cases with 15 deaths occurred in the Hazara District.

BABY COVERED WITH HUMOUR

Ears Looked as if They Would Drop Off—Body Entirely Covered with Sores—Three Doctors Could Not Cure—Child Grew Worse.

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Mrs. George J. Steese, of 701 Coburn St., Akron, Ohio, tells in the following letter of another of those remarkable cures of torturing, disfiguring skin humours daily made by Cuticura Remedies, after physicians, and all else had failed: "I feel it my duty to parents of other poor suffering babies to tell you what Cuticura has done for my little daughter. She broke out all over her body with a humour, and we used everything recommended, but without results. I called in three doctors, they all claimed they could help her, but she continued to grow worse. Her body was a mass of sores, her little face was being eaten away, and her ears looked as if they would drop off. Neighbours advised me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and before I had used half of the cake of Cuticura Soap and the box of Cuticura Ointment, the sores had all healed, and my little one's face and body was as clear as a new-born babe's. I would not be without it again if it cost a fortune instead of the small sum it cost us to cure our baby, after spending much money on doctors and medicines without any benefit whatever."

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I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. E. JONES.

"3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

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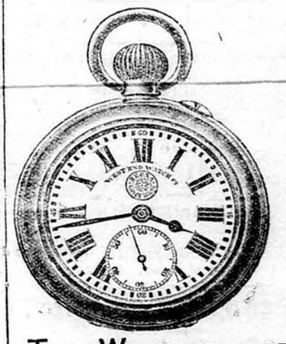

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AN AFGHAN VETERAN'S THANKS TO ZAM-BUK.

Zam-Buk *kills pain*, and rubbing it in so strengthens weak muscles and joints that the troubles seldom recurs. For rheumatism, stiffness, and all aching and painful conditions of the body and limbs, Zam-Buk is invaluable.

Mr. Alexander Wainwright, of 19, Silk-street, Manningham, Bradford, went through the Afghan War and endured all the hardships of soldiering at that period without apparently any ill-results. But after his return to civilian life a disease broke out as a consequence of the old campaigning, and has only yielded at last to the virtues of Zam-Buk. Mr. Wainright says:—

"Soldiering in 1878 was not what it is to-day. There were not the railways there are now, and the amount of marching with the heavy kit then carried produced a terrible strain. I did not experience any serious ill-effects at the time, but last November twelve months I found that my left leg was failing me. Gradually a great weakness set in, and right under the knee was a hard lump. I went into the Bradford Infirmary, and was operated on successfully, but afterwards my leg began to ache, not only in the knee, but from toes to thigh. I could barely walk. The pain was a sort of gnawing, aching sensation that seemed to run right through my leg. I thought I should be a cripple for life. At length I was persuaded to try Zam-Buk. I rubbed it well in all over the leg, kneading it into the muscles and joints. Witness the wonderful result! My left leg is now practically as well as the right, and I can get about with ease and comfort. Zam-Buk gets right down into the tissues.

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GENERAL KITCHENER AND WAR.

STRAIGHT TALK TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

ADDRESSING the officers of the 1st Punjab Volunteers the other day, General Kitchener addressed them as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Possibly some of you may think that the fighting you have had has not been particularly interesting, and may feel that there has been, but little to show for your soldiering friends to whom you have described it. Well, the experience of field days is that as a rule the less exciting they are to spectators the more instructive they are to those who take part in them, which, though you think otherwise, is as it should be. Although warfare is more a matter of hard work and skill than of the exhibition of personal courage, which, however, it sometimes requires, in tactics, which only a trained soldier can appreciate or understand, there is many of you who, not realising this, must think this year's fight as a better one than this because there was more to be seen. I can only tell you that, in my view, a more definite result than that obtained to-day than was reached last year. Last year you forced the enemy back; he then outflanked you and you retired. That did not emphasise the lesson which I expect you to learn from to-day's operations. You came upon the field to-day, as new troops, fresh and vigorous and you found the enemy engaged with your armoured train. You took the enemy in the flank and thus obtained the sort of success which should always be aimed at but is not often possible. The enemy in fact was placed in a gruesome position. If he continued his attack in line against the armoured train you enfiladed him from the flank. If he turned his front against you he exposed his other flank to an enfilade him from the armoured train. In such a plight he must have lost at least a couple of companies and probably some guns before he could extricate himself and retire. Then came the cease fire. You may ask: why were you not allowed at that point to push on? Why were you not allowed to follow up the retreating enemy and scupper him? Why was he allowed to get away? Gentlemen after almost every important battle in military history men who do not understand the art of war have asked such questions. They were asked lately in Manchuria. After the battle of the Yalu when the Russians were turned out of their positions people asked: Why didn't the Japanese follow up their success? Again after the great battle of the Shaho, when the Russians were put to flight people asked: Why on earth didn't the Japanese pursue them and wipe them out? And so on all through.

ANSWER TO A CONUNDRUM.

"Well the answer to all such questions is: It can't be done: Soldiers are not machines: they are men. They feel fatigue. They are liable to exhaustion. They cannot exceed human limitations of energy. A great battle is a great strain. After a hard-won success the invariable difficulty is to find strength to follow it up. You, to-day, had a realistic exhibition of the point to which fighting power can be carried. Supposing you had gone on what would have happened? The enemy would have retreated of course. While retreating he would be falling back upon his supports. The further he retreated the stronger he would thus become. At last when sufficiently reinforced he would face about and fall upon you? And you—where would you be? As I said before, you entered the field fresh and ready for anything. But you to do a long march before you came into action. In the action itself you must have lost at any rate five per cent of your strength, for no success is obtained without some sacrifice. Even small losses are dispiriting. Also you were getting tired. No doubt you were beginning to feel hungry. When the time came to follow up the enemy, therefore, you had not the same fund of elasticity with which you began the day. Moreover, just as the enemy while retiring would be falling back upon his supports, so you in advancing would be leaving your supports behind you; and thus while the enemy was growing stronger you would be growing weaker. Further, the enemy would, of course, move out of range of the armoured train, so that you would soon loose your tactical advantage of being able to enfilade him; and when at last you got to close quarters with him again you would doubtless find yourself committed to a frontal attack—always an expensive kind of assault. Possibly too, the enemy, being now in superior strength would send out a flanking force, and for a time at least no reinforcements would be able to get near you. You would have to bear the brunt of your venture by yourself. The battalion would, in short, be in a most critical position. The commanding officer would be thrown upon his own resources, and everything would turn upon the judgment with which he faced the difficulty. No doubt the company officers would work hard to save the situation. They were to collect their men as far as possible under cover, rest them, try to feed them, send off for more ammunition, and generally endeavour to recover power. But the enemy would see that your fighting line had expended its energy, and would be quick to know how to seize the opportunity quickly. It is true that Colonel Goulding had half a battalion in reserve and could perhaps have checked the enemy's counter-attack at that stage to some extent, but a counter-attack from a retreating enemy, sometimes comes so suddenly that it is doubtful whether the reserve can always be brought up quickly enough to save a wavering firing line. Even as it was, I am not sure that you did not push on too far. You had superior numbers against you, and indeed what I contemplated when the field day was arranged was that you would be driven back to Shahdara and perhaps subjected to a heavy flank attack. However the enemy did not do what I expected him to do and what I think he ought to have done, and consequently you have come out of the fight extremely well. But I hope the lesson which I am trying to bring home to you will impress itself upon your minds. It is a lesson which usually lost signs of in a little field day like this lasting but a few hours, because the conditions of a brief engagement do not make it conspicuous.

WHAT SOLDIERS CANNOT DO.

"You must not get into the way of thinking that men can go on fighting interminably. Men get hungry, men get thirsty; men get tired. In real warfare where many hours of hard marching and fighting may pass before you achieve success, you have to ask yourselves at the critical moments. Can I trust my men, with gnawing pains of hunger in their stomachs, with a depressing sense of having suffered casualties, and with fatigue in all their limbs,—can I trust them to press upon the retreating enemy and crush him? And therefore I say to you officers. Look after your men's stomachs. These field days of two or three hours' duration do not bring the lesson home to you with sufficient force. Men cannot fight well unless they are fed well, and men cannot fight well when they are tired. I have more than once on active service taken the ammunition out of my ammunition carts and loaded up the carts with bully beef. And now perhaps you understand what I mean by saying that you advanced quite far enough against the enemy to-day—possibly even a little too far. Gentlemen, I wish to add a word about the behaviour of your men on the field. Colonel Western, without a word or a suggestion from me, spontaneously came up and said. I think the men are taking cover very intelligently. Cover, as you know is all-important in modern warfare and soldiers who know how to take advantage of every possible cover on the battle-field have learnt one of their greatest and most valuable lessons. In conclusion I have only to express my appreciation of the excellent manner in which the Volunteers have acquitted themselves to-day and of the success with which they have been led. You may tell your men, Colonel Goulding, that I am very pleased with them."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 11.

The weather has been dry over the whole of India except Kashmir, where light snow has fallen. Dry weather is likely to continue.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure with the exception of a brisk rise in Mysore, and a brisk fall at Saugor, pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly over Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar and at Malegaon, Bombay, Mormugao, Bellary and Madras; while south-easterly to north-easterly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Variations from normal are small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Cuddapah and the lowest 53° at Allahabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India and at Agra, Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Dwarka, Rajkot, Jalna, Nagpur, Bombay and Poona.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine on the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask you Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Commons, on Monday, Feb. 19, Mr. Chamberlain led the Opposition in the House of Commons. There was a densely crowded House during the earlier part of the debate on the Address.

The Prime Minister sat between Mr. Asquith and Mr. Morley, while Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill were side by side at the gangway end of the Treasury Bench. Facing Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman across the table, was Mr. Chamberlain with Mr. Long on his right and Mr. Akers-Douglas on his left. Sir Edward Clarke and Mr Arnold-Forster sat near, and Mr. Wyndham was not far away. Mr. MacNeil, disregarding the well-known etiquette which reserves the Front Opposition Bench for ex-Ministers, placed himself between Mr Arnold-Forster and Mr. Stuart-Wortley but eventually shifted to the steps of the Speaker's chair. Mr. Austin Chamberlain, who does not yet seem to be restored to health, was among the few absentees. Below the gangway on the Opposition side, the various groups were mixed up very much as on the day of the Speaker's election. Thus, while Mr. Austin Taylor had the front corner seat he had Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as neighbours, while lower down on the same bench sat Mr. Sloan, an Irish Unionist of Independent views, and one or two new members who were believed to be Liberals.

Owing to the interposition of a debate initiated by Mr. Chamberlain on the issue of a new writ for the Wiltshire seat held to have been vacated by Mr. Fuller on acceptance of an unpaid office, and of short discussions on other matters, it was past five o'clock when Mr. Dickinson rose to move the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Chamberlain disclaimed a view attributed to him received by the Prime Minister that it was the business of the Opposition to harass the Government and declared that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had no reason whatever to dread the factious opposition, of which other Governments had had to complain. He had little fault to find with the proposal to grant responsible Government to the Transvaal, thinking that the matter was one that must be left to the Government in power. If, he said, the Government consider it safe to make this large grant and they turn out to be right, no one will be better pleased than we shall be. Then came the reference to the Chinese Labour Question. He produced a certain cartoon to show that the indentured labourers had been represented by the National Liberal Federation as having their hands tied behind their backs and others issued by other agencies, to prove that the electors were led to believe that the Chinamen were not only in a state of slavery, but were tortured. People, he said, had a right to know whether slavery and torture were going on under the British flag, and, if they were not, those who believed these things to be true should be told how they had been deceived. Allusions to the increase of British imports and exports and the Home Rule Question led up to the statements in the King's Speech respecting education and labour. The Opposition, said Mr. Chamberlain, amid Ministerial cheers would object to the avowed objects of the Bills to be introduced on those subjects. It would approach their consideration sympathetically, and give any assistance in its power if they were conceived in a spirit of moderation and justice. Mr. Chamberlain ended with an emphatic warning to the Prime Minister that he would be very short-sighted if he thought he had heard the last of tariff reform.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was heartily cheered on rising to reply. His speech was quiet and business-like. The Government, he said, had "an open mind" on the question of the Transvaal franchise, but its object was to do the right thing as between all the different interests. He declared that the conditions imposed by the labour ordinances were servile conditions, and he made two announcements as to the future. Indentured labourers who wanted to return home but could not pay their passages were to have the money provided out of imperial funds and certain punitive methods of which the Government could not approve were not to be allowed to remain in force. At the same time, the Chinese who remained in South Africa were still to be confined to the compounds. The Prime Minister delighted the Opposition probably more than he pleased his own friends with the announcement that one of his followers had asked for day to discuss the question of "Free Trade and Protection." He quoted the granting of local Government to live and as a reason why Parliament should not refuse to give that country the management of its own affairs, and declared that he should vote for the repeal of the Irish Crimes Act.

Then came Mr. John Redmond with one of his eloquent pleas for Home Rule, and Mr. Keir Hardie with an "attack on Lord Roberts's Army scheme, which he described as "a thinly veiled form of conscription.

Mr. Herbert Paul wound up the sitting with a brilliant speech, from which we select the following

What excited such intense indignation about Chinese labour in the country was the fact that it was the sign and the symbol of that gigantic swindle that colossal fraud, the policy of the late Government in South Africa. (Cheers.) Five and a half years ago, the people of this country were humbugged and deceived. In Lord Milner's happy phrase they were drenched with lies but their eyes were opened now to the fact that the policy of the late Government was engineered in South Africa by blood-thirsty money-grubbers—('Oh, oh' and cheers)—mostly of foreign extraction, without honour, without conscience, without country, without God, (Cheers.) This was not always the unanimous opinion of the Liberal Party. In face of the great, united, cohesive organism which he saw before him—(laughter)—he did not hesitate to admit that the Liberals had had their differences, their gaping wounds. Who had healed them? In the hour of their recovery let them not forget the services of their physician. (Laughter.) They ought to erect a statue, not of gold, for it was beyond their means, but of brass—(laughter)—to the right hon. gentleman the member for West Birmingham. (Cheers.) It was he who reunited them. It was he who had brought Imperialists into line with mere patriots. (Laughter and cheers.) He was sure that it would rejoice the heart of the right hon. gentleman to know that it was he who had removed the dissensions between employers and employed and sent them to the poll together in defence of their common interest, their bread and butter. He dressed up the carcass of Protection, the rotten, stinking carcass—(laughter)—in the tinsel finery of tariff reform, and from one end of the country to the other there came back the shout, Take it away. (Laughter and cheers.) Give it a decent or give it an indecent burial, but let us never see or hear of the foul thing again (Laughter.) It reminded him of the epigram written of the lady who had the misfortune to be the wife of George IV, and who imitated his vices—so far as the infirmities of her sex would permit. (Laughter.) He began:—Most gracious Joe, (Loud laughter.) He begged pardon.

"Most gracious Queen, we thee implore,
To go away and sin no more;
Or if that burden be too great,
To go away at any rate."

(Loud Ministerial laughter.) Mr. Chamberlain had been able to entrench himself within the impregnable fortress of our English Tammany. The right hon. gentleman might have been thought a great imperialist statesman if he had not taken rather late in life to imperialism. (Ministerial cheers and laughter.) It was a pity Mr. Balfour was absent. If his absence were more than temporary he would be the greatest intellectual loss the House of Commons could suffer—except Lord Hugh Cecil. (Hear, hear.) He was the nearest approach in these degenerate days to the Greek sophist. (Laughter.) The Greek sophists were men of extreme mental subtlety and of intense personal respectability. They were men of wealth and station they went everywhere and knew everybody. They proved all things; they held fast to that which was bad. (Lord Ministerial laughter.) They undertook to prove there was no difference between right and wrong, and anything was just which anybody who could afford to pay them wanted to do. They lived lives of uninterrupted felicity until a tiresome person called Socrates appeared and began asking them questions. Socrates wanted to know what they meant by justice, and why, if there was no difference between right and wrong, they had in matters for the same thing. (Prolonged Ministerial cheers and laughter.) They voted Socrates a public nuisance, and they put him to death. But he left a numerous intellectual progeny, and some of them had settled in Manchester. (Renewed laughter.) These asked Mr. Balfour what he meant by Free Trade, and why, if it was the same thing as Protection, he did not call it by the same name. If he had answered with truth that Free Trade was a tariff for public revenue and that Protection was a tariff for private interest, he would have lost his bearings. He made no intelligible answer, and he lost his seat. (Hear, hear.)

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and purity instantly follows a bath containing Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and strengthening effects are Simply Magical. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle) Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. All substitutes are greatly inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE SEISTAN AWARDS.

WE have traced the Seistan question up to the time of the first boundary arbitration in the dispute with Afghanistan known as the Goldsmid award. When that arbitration was agreed to there was a great opportunity for a final settlement of the Seistan case not on grounds of abstract right, which did not exist but on those of expediency. Of course there was no further question of the independence of Seistan, to remain a thorn in the side of both its neighbours: the only point was the manner of its division. Now in all these cases, where there is no question of right on either side, the point to consider is which claimant is strongest; or at any rate, has the stronger position. In 1869 President Grant demanded a settlement of America's grievances against England. These could no longer be airily put aside as by Lord John Russell, so in 1871, the Treaty of Washington provided for their settlement by arbitration. In 1872 Italy, Switzerland and Brazil awarded to the United States 3-1-4 millions compensation from England. No doubt England's delegate, Sir Alexander Cockburn, showed to demonstration that this was unjust, but what the Powers named had to consider was [illegible] which should really settle the dispute, [illegible] saving England's face. The United States may or may not have been the stronger party, but clearly the geographical situation of Canada and the West Indies placed her in the stronger position.

Sir Julian Goldsmid delivered his award and although it pleased neither the Shah nor the Amir our influence with both was sufficient to get it accepted and it endured for over thirty years, in fact it still endures for the McMahon award recently dealt with subsidiary questions. The statement that Persia refuses the McMahon decision rests so far on Russian authority but it is so definite that there is probably grounds for it. The "Times" of 27th January quotes a telegram received at St. Petersburg from Teheran. The Persian Government has refused to ratify the protocol for the division of the water of the Helmand. Now the waters of the Afghan river Halmand are in fact Seistan Chukansur and Sekoha depend on them entirely, the "Hamun" or lake the shores of which form the rest of Seistan, is supplied by the surplus water of the Helmand, Harut, etc., rivers of Afghanistan. Practically, if we take away the Helmand there is no Seistan but only a continuation of the desert country of Ghayn. We have now awarded to Persia a share of Afghan waters for the irrigation of a territory to which Persia's only claim is that of military occupation in 1815, an occupation which would have ended in 1890 had we then given Afghanistan a free hand. What Afghanistan has to say to this award we have not yet heard, but if the Russian news is true Persia rejects it. And that rejection reopens the whole Seistan question which is hardly what Persia would want if no outside influence were behind her.

In the Seistan case not only is Afghanistan stronger than Persia, ready and able to enforce her claims with the sword, but geographically her position is decisive. As Egypt depends on the Sudan and the Nile, so Seistan depends on Afghanistan and its rivers, the Helmand, Harut, etc. The day perhaps is not far off when the Amir will borrow from us 2 Willcocks to make the Dashtal-Bakwa blossom like the rose. People suppose that desert to be an obstacle to the movement of armies whereas water is already near the surface, available to Norton tubes, from the under-flow of the various rivers which intersect it. It is evident, therefore, that weirs, erected where these rivers leave the hills, would irrigate the entire area. And, were it so desired, those weirs could make Seistan an absolute desert; in fact this could easily be effected even with unscientific arrangements. Had Goldsmid awarded to Afghanistan, as he might reasonably have done all of Seistan that depends on the rivers of Afghanistan, allotting to Persia only the southern and western shores of the Marsh, there need have been no McMahon mission and there would now be no Seistan question, Persia would, of course, have protested as she did protest in 1872, as she protests now, as she will continue to protest against anything short of entire possession of Seistan and she might have been left protesting. At any rate time and Afghan possession would have definitely disposed of the matter before Russia appeared on the scene. As it is, the military importance of Seistan to Russia's objects is too great to permit for much hope that the Seistan question will be settled by [illegible] save [illegible] which we can look forward.—"Civil and Military Gazette."

HIGH COURT.—March 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

93-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajir vs Arthur David Sassoon and others—Wadia G and Co

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tajir vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadi G and Co

433-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Mahomed and another—Thakurdas and Co

352-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Hal Gungabai widow and others vs [illegible] and others—Pestonji R and K B M and B and Hiralal S

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

323-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Yacoobbhai Mahomed Sajan and another—Nanu H and Co and Tyabjee D and Co

For Consent Decree,

442-04—Captain and V—Abdul Rehman Bhaiji and others vs Mahomed Yoonus Hafiz and others—Ardeser H and Co

For dismissal,

428-02—Bicknell M and R—Premsukhdas Bhicamchand and others vs Jijibhoy Jehangir Lam—Daphtary F and D

63-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Jenaboo widow and others vs Aminaboo and another—Bicknell M and R

190-03—Malvi H and M—Santlal Gordhar and another vs Ramnath Ramchandra and others—Smetham B and N

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

825-05—Khunderao S and L Bhoota Lunnoa and others vs Ramrao Mukandrao Sorabji and J

589-05—In persoon—Jamabai widow vs Henry A H Payne and others—Pacne and Co

104-05—Unwalla P—Damodhar Dadoba Mantri vs Jammabai Alias Joner ai widow—Madhavji and K

382-05—Payne and Co Hafizioo widow vs Mahomed Cassum Mopad—Crawford B and Co (for postponment)

164-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji vs Kasumbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji K D Shroff

684-05—Khanderao S and L—Janardhan Bhaskar vs Raojee Vinayekrao Jagunath—Thakurdas and Co

345-05—Maganlal J and J—Rahim Valli Mahomed vs G A Ellis and another—In person

711-05—Nadirshaw and G—Bhudilal Mowji vs Morarji Premji and others—Mulla and M

718-05—Mulla and M—Kamurdin Mahomed Ismail vs Latiff Faker Mahomed—Kanga and P

592-05—Thakurdas and Co—Premchand Raychand and others vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal—Bhaishunker K and G

125-05—Kanga and P—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Adamji Mahomedalli and another—K D Shroff

710-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotial Mulchand and another vs Mohan Lalji Kayat—Dikshit D S

218-05—Wadia G and Co—Banubai widow and others vs Jehangir Shapurjee Pastagia and another—Edgelow G and M

246-05—Thakurdas and Co—Kerbali Marium widow vs Aga Syed Mahomed Kazrani and another—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice SCOTT.

For Decree Absolute.

725-01—Matubhoy J and M—Kasturbhai Manibhai vs Eknath Raghunath Khote and others—Bhaishunker K and G

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

803-05—Madhavji and K—Nagindas Vijbhukandas and others vs Khimji Asaur Vierji and and another Thakurdas and Co

335-06—Captain and V—Champsey Purbatoors vs Shridhaur and Co—Malvi and M

616-04—Balkrishna and M—Alehabibi widow and others vs Ahmed Mahomed Mutawali and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Commercial Causes.

575-05—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Haji Mahomed Eussoof Esmail—Wawala and P

Long Causes.

498-04—Dikshit D and S—Keshav Luxmon vs Bhagirathibai widow—Daphtary F and D

533-04—K B Mehta—Narrayen Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia (Not to be called till Thursday.)

574-05—M B Chothia—Dalsuthbhai Fulchand vs Mulji Hunsey and Co and others

609-06 610-05—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wassudeo vs Dhakibai widow—Payne and Co

609-06—Mirza and M Soonderbai widow vs Dhakibai widow—Payne and Co

22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lallbhai vs Dayaram Harjiva and others—Bhaishanker K an G

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikaji Framji Khan and another vs Tribhowandas Mangaldass Nathoobhoy and Ana—Crawford B and Co

399-04—Mulla and M—Gokibai widow vs Khatas Morardus ji others—Bhaishunker K and G

621-05—Nagindas and L—Mangilal Kadhaksoon and another vs Suganchand Sobhachand—Malvi H M T R

800-04—Thakurdas and Co—Abdool Hoosein Noorbhoy vs Abdulally Mahomedally and another—Little and Co.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. have now in the press, and hope to publish about Easter, a new edition of Evelyn's "Diary" in three volumes. The "format" will be that of the "Diary and Letters" of Madame d'Arblay recently issued by the same firm. The text, the foundation of which has been modernised, will follow Bray and Foster; but many minor rectifications have been made, and some unsuspected errors corrected. The book will contain the notes of the earlier editors, carefully revised and it will include a large number of additional notes by the present editor, Mr. Austin Dobson, who has been engaged on this task for some months past. As in the case of the D'Arblay Diary, the new edition will be illustrated by photogravure portraits, contemporary views of localities, maps and facsimile title-pages, and there will be a Preface, Introduction, and a full Index.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE discussion as to the identity of the gentleman with whom originated Disraeli's purchase of the Suez Canal shares might with fitness have been settled on Wednesday. For that was the 30th anniversary of the passing of the vote for the £4,080,000 paid for them, and the commission on the sum raised. The vote was not passed without a struggle. Ther was an adjournment of six days before Disraeli could get the matter through. When the subject came up for final discussion, Robert Lowe and Gladstone censured what were described as the extravagant terms upon which the money had been temporarily obtained. Disraeli in reply made it clear that he did not regard his purchase in the light of a good commercial speculation or financial investment, but, looking at it from a political standpoint, it was one which he urged upon the acceptance of Parliament. As to the means of raising the money, and the commission paid to the Rothschilds, it would not, he said, have been possible to have raised the money from the Bank, for that would have been illegal. It was clear, he declared that had Gladstone been Prime Minister, the Suez shares would never have been purchased.

There is a man in the City who has many dealings with members of the nobility, at any rate, it is his desire that his friends so believe. One of these friends called upon him the other day to take him out to lunch. If said the owner of the office to his clerk, if Lord——or Lord——should call or telephone, say that I am lunching at the Carlton. And off they went. The business man, however, had forgotten something, and, pursued by his friend, skipped lightly back up the stairs. They heard the office door open and saw the office boy emerge. He, not seeing them, said to the man left in charge, imitating his masters tone and gesture, Awkins, if is worship, the Bishop of Canterbury calls, say I am dining at Lock' arts.

Kaiser William is fortunate in his remembrances. The Prussian trooper who stopped his Majesty's runaway horse many years ago is now a prosperous Kansas farmer, so the Kaiser is inviting him to Berlin for the silver wedding festivities. That act will do the German Emperor more good in America than the gift of a thousand statues of his ancestors. Not all Sovereigns have had the knack of thus doing the right thing. A swan flying out from the canal in Bushey Park startled one of the horses of George II., which ran away, threw the groom who was riding it, and impaled itself upon some iron spikes in the park. How lucky that the man was not hurt said sympathetic and kindly Lady Suffolk. Yes I am very lucky truly," snarled the King. "Pray, where is me luck! I have lost a good horse, and have got a great booby of a groom to keep."

The action over the Haskell ball serves to recall an interesting old point in patent law. Priority of invention does not necessarily entitle a man to the fruit of his labour; he must make that invention public. John Dollond, whom the world honours as the inventor of the achromatic telescope, was anticipated in that discovery by a contemporary. After he death an action was brought by his son for infringement of the patent. But, to everybody's surprise, it was clearly shown that the party accused had himself invented the instrument a generation earlier. Nevetheless, Dollond won the day. Lord Mansfield held that as Hall had "confined his discovery to his closet, and the public were unacquainted with it, Dollond was to be considered the inventor. And that ruling still holds good to-day.

If it be true that the Customs officials at Dover have thrown into the sea 5cwt. of smuggled saccharine, then they have wasted a clear £700. It took public opinion very many years to make Government Departments realise that if they seized smuggled goods they ought to turn them to profit instead of burning them. For ages there existed a vast kiln whose sole purpose was to burn tobacco, cigars, tea, silk and the like in respect of which there had been attempts to evade the Customs. An enormous sum of money was in this manner thrown away. Quit within recent times public opinion prevailed. Now, instead of being committed to the flames, the smoking material, the tea, the silks, and who not are knocked down to the highest bidder at the Customs sales; pirated books and pictures distributed to inmates of public institutions. Worthless matter still goes to the fire.

The celebration the other evening at the Hotel Great Central, which was attended by many distinguished people in the Jewish community, as well as by sympathising Christians, was in honour of the 250th anniversary of what is known as Resettlement Day. Originally last evening's celebration was arranged for December 4 last, the anniversary date of the Whitehall Conference—the assembly of states men, lawyers, divines, and merchants convened by the Council of state at the request of Cromwell, the Lord Protector himself—to discuss the proposal [illegible] ment until now as on account of the terrible happenings to the Jews in Russia a couple of months back. The two questions which the Whitehall Conference had to decide were: Whether it be lawful to receive the Jews? and, if it be lawful, then upon what term is it meet to receive them? As it was decided by the lawyers that there was no law which forbade the Jews to return into England, advantage was taken of that authoritative finding, and they gradually resettled over here, until to-day they number approximately about 200,000.

The title Secondary University Intelligence is not lucid, but under this heading the Manchester University Magazine has added a new feature. By secondary it is to be supposed is meant information unconnected with any faculty save that of humour. It is a development that will not decrease the interest in the old Owens College Union Magazine, though this month only one paragraph is forthcoming. To this the women students will have something to say in reply, and the editor may require a supplement. It is as follows: It is stated from a reliable source that on their return journey from Birmingham, the Women's Hockey Team succeeded in [illegible] 1lb. biscuits, 5d. worth of buns, 1lb. Morecasi raisins, 1-2 lbs. crystallised pineapples, 1lb. dates, 1 1-4lbs. grapes, 3lbs. apples, 1lb. coffee creams, 1lb. mixed Devon packet of Swiss milk chocolate, another packet of Swiss milk chocolate, 1lb. of acid drops. This, after a sustaining tea, and no one was ill. The editor adds and yet we hear of national degeneracy! Hockey is an appetising game.

Mr. Richard Arthur, M. P., president of the Immigration League of Australia, has been pointing out some startling facts in reference to the task of population in the Commonwealth. In the vast northern territory there are only 820 whites, or one inhabitant to every 700 square miles. The immense empty spaces, he says, cry out for population. The world has grown so small that the only solid title to any part of its surface is effective occupation. Modern methods of transit have brought the vast unoccupied northern territory of Australia within easy reach of the teeming Asiatic peoples. Four millions, the present population of Australia, cannot guard 9,000 miles of coast. President Roosevelt has warned the Australians to beware of keeping the north empty.

The Paris Liberte says that the markets have their queen, the wash-houses have their queen, and Paris itself has its queen of queens. Now a new throne has been created. The dressmakers are to have a queen. It goes without saying that even if not the prettiest she will at least be the best dressed of all the Parisian majesties.

A story against the Senate which an American paper relates is being greatly appreciated in the United States. It is of a little boy taken by his father to the Senate gallery to watch the proceedings. Among the persons the boy was particularly interested in was one who, his father told him, was the chaplain. Oh, he prays for the Senate, doesn't he? asked the lad. No, replied the father; he gets up and takes a look at the Senate and then prays for country.

Forty years after the Bodleian Library had received a copy of the First Folio Shakespeare—that is to say, in 1634—the librarian of that institution, the Chronicle recalls, clearing out some superfluous books, dumped the first Folio in the lot and accepted £24 for the parcel. Now the Bodleian has a chance of buying it back again—for £3000.

Mr. Stead, addressing the Emerson Club, narrated a conversation on liberty he once had with M. Yves Guyot. You think you have no religious persecution in England, the French writer exclaimed; but supposing it were my religious belief that I should walk done Regent-street at midday naked, would you let me? No, sir I should not, was Mr. Stead's answer. Where, then, is your religious liberty? asked Guyot, triumphantly.

The death of Mr. Wilberforce Bryant, of Stoke Park, near Slough, member of the firm of Bryant and May, recalls one of the last witticisms of that genial humorist, the late Mr. Bernal Osborne father of the Duchess of St. Albans. Being asked one day at Hurlingham who was the driver of a neat team approaching the polo ground, he replied "Bryant; does he not look striking on the box?" More recently, a neighbour of Mr. Bryant who had unexpectedly come in for a large sum of money, and had somewhat lost his head to the attentions which he received from energetic mothers, was asked to an evening party given by Mr. Bryant. The next day he was asked how he enjoyed himself, when with questionable taste he rejoined that the party would have been well enough but for the women. Whereupon an onlooker observed What can you effect if you will go to the house of a match maker!"

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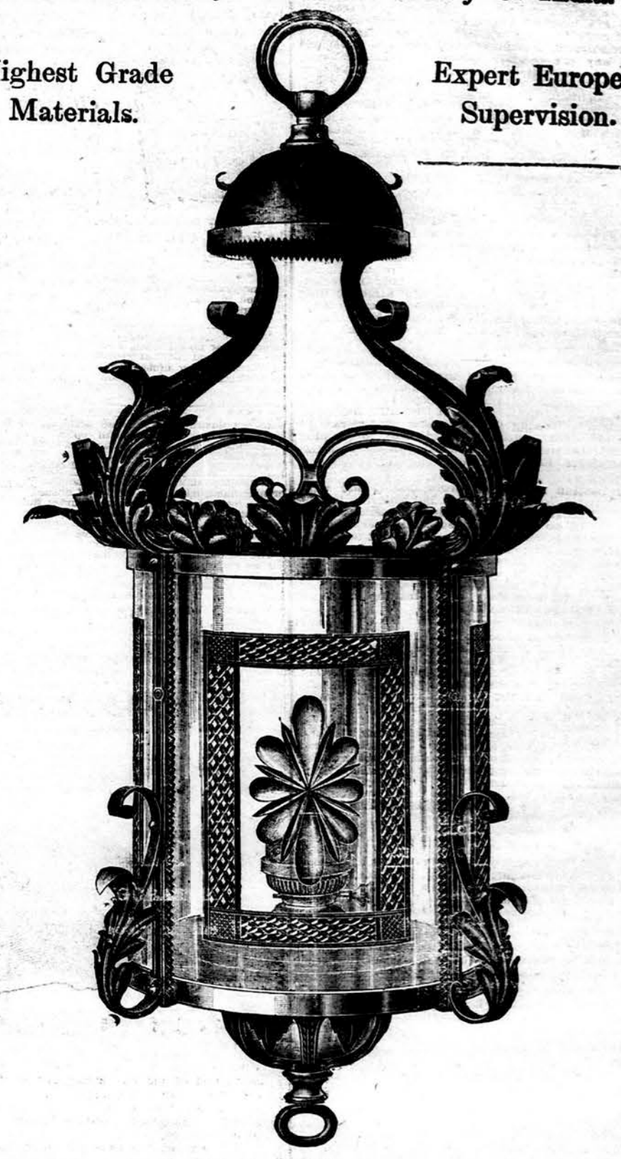

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE controversy regarding spontaneous generation—that is, the production of living beings from non-living matter—has been kept alive in recent years by the work of Dr. H. Charlton Bastian. For Dr. Bastian has maintained against almost the whole of the scientific world that spontaneous generation may, and does, occur at the present day. He professes to have seen it continually taking place in his laboratory. It is always out of organic materials that this spontaneous generation takes place. Dr. Bastian recommends infusion of turnip or beef. If these are treated according to certain directions which are given, life will duly appear. And we are assured that it is spontaneous, and not developed from any pre-existing germs. But Dr. Bastian's critics will doubtless here say, "Life is developed in your infusions because they have not been efficiently sterilised. It has arisen from previously existing germs in the usual way." Dr. Bastian, on the other hand, retorts that the reason why other experimenters do not get life from their infusions is that in their zealous sterilising they have destroyed the germinality of the fluid, its potentiality of life production.

Dr. Bastian also believes in what has been called heterogenesis, that is, the production of certain living creatures from totally different species. As if, for example a crab should give birth to a shrimp. Among the remarkable examples of heterogenesis which Dr. Bastian claims to have seen taking place in his laboratory, the following may be mentioned —Eggs of rotifers have hatched out into infusoria—creatures very much lower in the scale of life; diatoms have been developed from the cells of seaweeds; chlorophyll cells (vegetable) have become amœbæ (animals); infusoria have developed from the eggs of flies.

It may be noted that all the examples of spontaneous generation brought forward occur in organic infusions, so that even if accepted they would throw no light on the origin of life from inorganic materials. It is suggested, however, that nitrate of ammonia, formed during thunderstorms, might play an important part in the preparation of the material out of which life was to arise.

Dr. Bastian reproaches evolutionists, and with some appearance of justice, for not believing in the continual occurrence of spontaneous generation such as he claims to have demonstrated. The majority of evolutionists, he points out, assume that the natural origin of living matter has taken place only once in the far past. Or if repeated in time past that, at any rate, it no longer occurs. But this is to look upon the process as a sort of miracle, and to assume a break in the continuity of evolution, which all evolutionists are anxious to avoid.

We'll set thee to school to an ant. And there have been many distinguished students at this academy. One of these, Father Wassmann, has recently given to the world the result of his studies, under the title of Comparative Studies in the Psychology of Ants and of higher animals. This book is appropriately reviewed in Nature by another distinguished student at the same school Lord Avebury, author of Ants, Bees, and Wasps. Wassmann has made a special study of the remarkable relations which exist between ants and their domestic animals. And indeed, there is nothing more curious about the strange insects than their habit of keeping other animals for their use. Of these so-called domestic animals, the author enumerates 1,246 species.

On one point the above two distinguished graduates of the school of the ant differ fundamentally. Wassmann, as a result of his observations, concludes that ants are destitute of even the rediments of intelligence, defining intelligence as "the power of acting with deliberation and self-consciousness of inventing new means for attaining various purposes, and thus making progress in civilisation. Lord Avebury, on the other hand, finds it difficult altogether to deny to them the gift of reason, and concludes that their mental powers differ from those of men not so much in kind as in degree.

The domestic animals kept by certain species of ant have been studied by many observers. It was Huber who first wrote of ants keeping and milking cows—these cows being species of aphides from which they get a sweet liquid. One of the most interesting of these cow-keeping ants is one which may be said to build byres for its herds. This species is found in Australia, and its cows are a species of aphis which feeds on the young shoots of the eucalyptus. As the aphides sit on the branches the ants build over them little domed structures of bits of bark and grass. Each little byre contains from three to 10 cows, and the door is guarded by a pair of ants.

There are other ants which keep spiders to spin for them. These, which are found in New Zealand, make their nests of leaves and flowers spun together. They cannot spin the necessary threads themselves so they keep spiders which in some way they compel to do the work for them. Another species of ant which requires spinning uses its own young for the purpose. For, strange to say, the grubs have the power of producing a silken thread which is not possessed by the adults. Taking a pupa in its mouth the ant will attach the thread to the required place, then carry its living shuttle to the next point, and fix it there, and so on, until the requisite drawing together of leaves and branches is accomplished.

The case of a blind beetle found in the nests of certain ants is peculiar as it is not obvious that it is of any use to them. Nevertheless the ants seem to be very much attached to the beetles, and if the nest is disturbed it is said that they will carry them off before their own young. Is it possible that these beetles are kept as pets, as dogs are by men?

The protection of fruit trees from their insect enemies has been in recent years practised on scientific lines in the Hawaiian Islands and California. Lady birds imported from Australia and New Zealand proved efficient in destroying the aphides and scale insects which were ruining the fruit crops. Mr. Compere, who is continuing this work for California, holds the view that every insect pest has its destroyer by which it might be kept in check. This has led to investigations in various parts of the world with the view of finding the natural destroyers of particular pests. The codling-moth, for example, had done much damage to the Californian apple trees, and in the course of his travels Mr. Compere found a district in Spain where the codling-moth occurred, and yet did only slight damage. Examination showed that it was kept in check by an ichneumon-fly. Pupæ of this fly were, therefore, obtained and sent over to California. They were allowed to hatch out on the infected trees, and they at once set to work on the caterpillars. The method sometimes adopted to introduce the desirable alien is to send a young infected tree to the country where the enemy has been discovered. It returns with a stock of the destroyer.

Does the flying fish really fly or is the so-called flight a mere extended leap, in which the fins are used on the principle of the aeroplane to float or rest on the air, and so afford support to the body? The question has been much discussed, and many naturalists have denied it the power of true flight. Mr. Frank Bullen, who in his many voyages has had unique opportunities for observing the flyingfish is emphatic in the assertion that it does really fly in the proper sense of the word. He has seen it, for example, changed its course at a sharp angle when an obstacle intervened, and when about to re-enter the water he has seen it rise and continue its course on seeing an enemy below. Some recent observations contributed by Lieut-Col. Durnford to the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History," confirm this view. The writer contends that the ordinary aeroplane theory involves a mechanical impossibility. The true explanation is an intensely rapid vibration of the wing-like fins—a vibration which becomes apparent to the eye as it slows down when the fish reaches the water.

The reader must not be misled as to the nature of the amazing discoveries which have lately been made by physicists. One cannot do better than quote the following sentence, in which a contemporary indicates a certain phase of the recent work of professor J. J. Thomson. "The atomic theory, which we were taught at school to regard as the foundation of chemical science, has been 'scrapped' on the dust heap of antiquated hypotheses." This is an idea which seems to have gained much credence. 'The whole structure of modern chemistry," said an amateur commentator a year or two ago, 'has been swept away at a blow." But the microcosmic atom is in reality as certain a basis of modern chemistry as the indivisible atom was a year or two ago. Our friends have entirely mistaken the nature of scientific reasoning. In mill's great "System of Logic" there is a paragraph which most admirably, and, indeed, prophetically, expresses the real facts of the matter. He says: If one link of an argument breaks the whole drops to the ground but one step towards an analysis holds good, and has an independent value, though we should never be able to make a second. The result of analytical chemistry are not the less valuable though it should be discovered that all which we now call simple substances are really compounds. All other things are at any rate compounded of those elements; whether the elements themselves admit of decomposition is an important inquiry, but does not affect the certainty of the science up to that point. The applicability of this argument to the present case is really remarkable. We have discovered, or are in the race of discovering, that all which we now call elements are really compounds. Yet the fact remains that all other bodies save those so-called elements are, at any rate, compounded of those elements. The certainty of this fact is by no means affected by the modern discovery of the decomposition of the elements.

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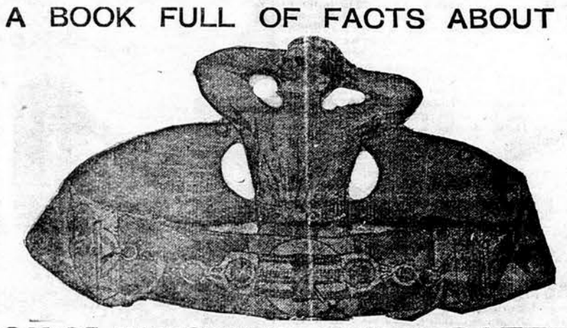

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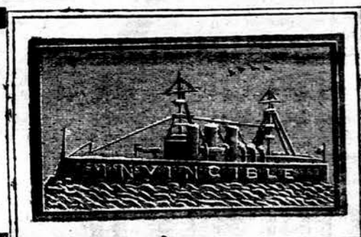

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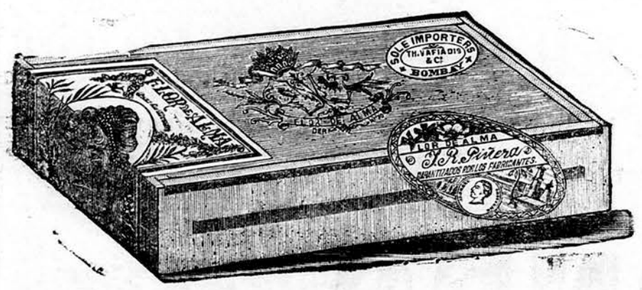

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PHOTO DEALERS,

5, Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Pond's Extract

IS "THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR:"

Once you know its worth you will always keep it handy in case of Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Inflammation, Bleeding, &c.

It is a Pain-stopper of the surest kind; for 60 years there has been

"NOTHING LIKE POND'S."

Prove this by trial. DON'T TAKE A SUBSTITUTE. There is no genuine substitute for Pond's Extract, nor anything "just as good."

Of Chemists, Drug Stores, &c., 1/1½, 2/3 & 4/6 per Bottle.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

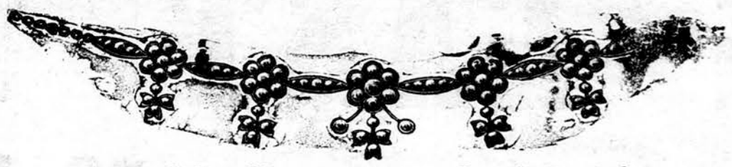
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

JEWELLERY UP TO DATE.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 32.

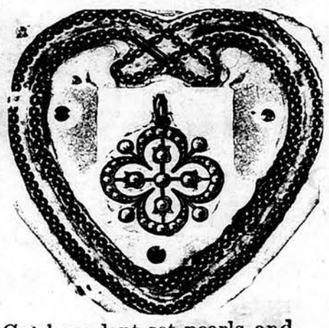
Gold brooch set sapphire and pearls, Rs. 100.



Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.

Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

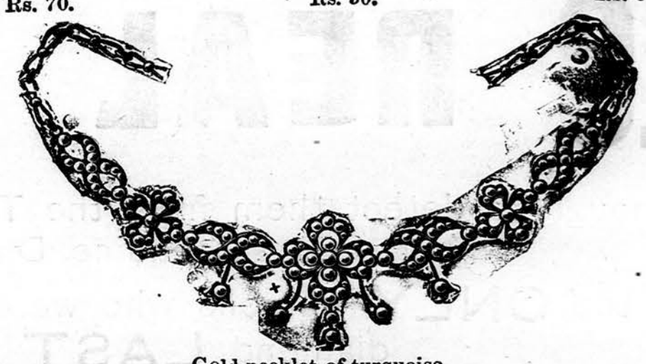
Gold pendant pearls, and chain, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

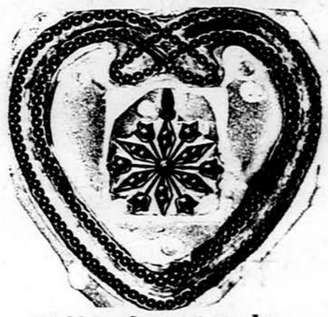
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESES,

HAMS & BACON—FRESH FORTNIGHTLY.

			Rs.	a.
ENGLISH STILTON, REAL PRIZE DAIRY,	about 12 lb. each	...per lb.	1	6
„ „ „	on cut	... „ „	1	8
ROQUEFORT,	about 5 lb. each	... „ „	2	0
„	on cut	... „ „	2	4
GORGONZOLA	about 14 to 20 lb. each ...	... „ „	1	4
„	on cut	... „ „	1	6
WENSLEDALE	about 14 lbs. each	... „ „	1	10
„	on cut	... „ „	1	12
ENGLISH CHESHIRE and GRUYERE	... ...	... „ „	1	0
LOAF CHEDDAR ENGLISH	... ...	... „ „	0	14
AMERICAN CHESHIRE	... ...	... „ „	0	14
DUTCH EDAMS (about 4 lb. each)	... ...	... „ „	0	12

BACON—Harris's Real Wiltshire Middles, 20 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas) ... ...per lb. 1 2

„ „ „ „ Bellies, 12-16 lb. „ („ „) ... ... „ „ 1 0

☞ Bacon on cut one anna per lb. extra. ☜

HAMS—Real Cumberland Farmers 7 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas) ... ... „ „ 1 2

„ „ Cooked and Dressed Ready for table ... ... „ „ 2 0

„ „ „ and Cut in Slices ... ... „ „ 2 8

BARNES & Co.'s Jams, Pickles and all Oilmenstores Fortnightly.

PYRKE'S PROVISION STORES.

Proprietor E. W. PYRKE,
LATE Manager of
W. B. GREEN & Co.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

(Late partner of D. M. Dastoor & Co.)

Having **sixteen years' experience** in sight testing, &c., begs to inform his kind constituents that he has opened a new business under the name and style of

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists and Opticians,

7, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

An Ophthalmic Surgeon, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), on the premises. Consultation free.

Entirely new stock of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses of the latest style and Pattern.

Genuine 1st Quality Brazilian Pebbles. Prices extremely moderate.

Highest credentials from the HON'BLE SIR **LAWRENCE JENKINS**, the HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE **BATTY**, LIEUT.-COL. **PETERS**, M.B., I.M.S., and other personages.

A large assortment of powerful Telescopes, Binoculars, artificial human eyes, English made glare and Dust eye protectors and **motor goggles** in stock.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they act on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose of the administered. Those who use them recommend them. Insist on genuine sale. All all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION!!

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, :—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fissula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs.5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effects of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases, Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, reduced watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE and gum swellings with maddening pains, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITTENT Fevers and AGUE can be cured by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

DR. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of BOMBAY,

Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus,

Motiwalla's Chawl, Ground Floor, TARDEO, Bombay.

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THE LAST TWO WEEKS

TO BUY

REAL DIAMONDS

FOR

3 Rs.

To thoroughly convince you of the superiority of TAIT'S DIAMONDS over all other imitations and that the quality is the same, although we are n selling them for 3 Rupees, instead of their former price, 5 Rupees, and at the same time to show you that it is impossible to detect the difference betw Tait's Diamonds and Real Diamonds, we have placed in our Esplanade Road Show Window in full view of everybody.

40 REAL DIAMONDS.

If you are clever enough to detect them from the Tait's Diamonds you will be getting a genuine Diamond at the ridiculous low price of **3** Rupees.

The following were the **ONLY** persons who were clever enough to pick out a real diamond **LAST WEEK,** and to receive same for

Mr. Khatri Moosabhoy Mahomed,
Ripon Road, MADONPURA.

Mr. Fazel Karmally Joosab,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Mr. E. Lewis,
85th K. L. Infantry, FYZABAD.

Mr. Frank Yates,
Nabob's Buildings, BYCULLA.

Mr. K. A. Desai,
Morarjee Goculdas Chawl, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

Mr. Doongajee, S.N.,
12, Khetwadi Lane, BOMBAY.

Mr. C. G. Vakil,
17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

We are prepared for Sceptics who may say, there are no Real Diamonds in our Show Window.

To anyone donating 100 Rupees to a charitable institution in Bombay we will show the

40 REAL DIAMONDS

and that they are in full view of everybody; failing to do this we will forfeit 5,000 Rupees to the same institution.

Miss E. Bell,
Apollo Chambers, BOMBAY.

Mr. Rehim Joosab,
7, Green Street, FORT, BOMBAY.

Mr. Hoosein Alibhoy,
Khadak, Khoja Mohlla, BOMBAY.

Mr. Vithal Gungadhur,
Bhutt Wadi, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

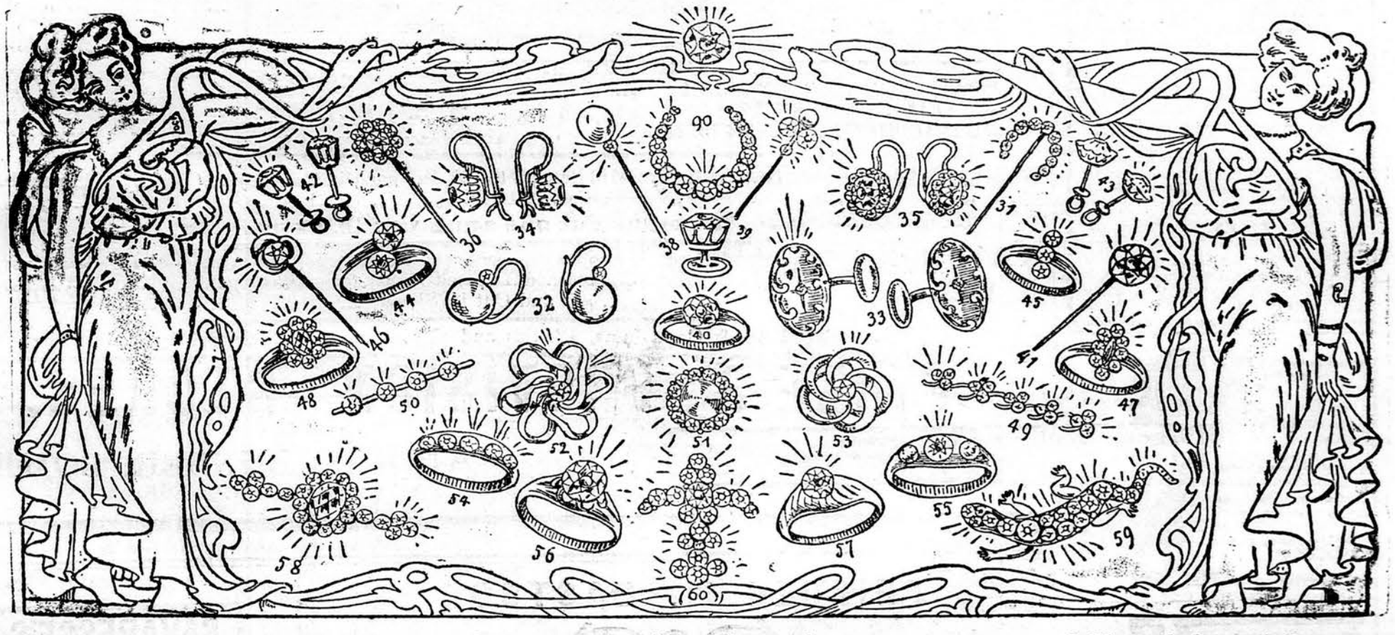
Mr. Janmahomed Allarakhia,
DONGRI, BOMBAY.

Mr. Sivajee Samjee,
Tobacco Merchant, Vithalwadi, BOMBAY.

Mrs. A. J. Martin,
8, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, BOMBAY.

Former price 5 Rs. Now for a short time only

Rs. 3 including setting.



Former price 5 Rs. Now for a short time only

Rs. 3 including setting.

This is not a lottery or game of chance, but a proceeding dependent on your own skill and knowledge of diamonds.

TAIT'S AMERICAN DIAMOND PALACE,

73, Esplanade Road,
Corner, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY.

73, Esplanade Road,
Corner, Church Gate Street.

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